FOR
The Colony in Virginea
BRITANNIA.

Lavves Diuine, Morall and *Martiall, &c.*

Alget qui non Ardet.

Res noſtræ ſubinde non ſunt, qualeſ quis optaret, ſed quales eſſe poſſunt.

Printed at London for *Walter Burre.* 1612.

To the Right Honorable, the Lords of the Councell of Virginea.

NOblest of men, though tis the fashion now
Nob'lest to mixe with baseſt, for their gaine:
Yet doth it fare farre otherwise with you,
That scorne to turne to Chaos so againe,
And follow your supreme distinction still,
Till of most noble, you become diuine
And imitate your maker in his will,
To haue his truth in blackest nations shine.
VVhat had you beene, had not your Ancestors
Begunne to you, that make their nobles good?
And where white Christians turne in maners Mores
You wash Mores white with sacred Christā bloud
This wonder ye, that others nothing make
Forth thē (great LL.) for your Lords Saviors sake.

By him, all whose duty is tributary to your Lordships, and vnto so excellent a cause.

VVilliam Strachey.

To the Right Honourable his ſingular good *Lord, the Lord* LAWARR,

of the heroyicke and Religious Plantation in VIRGINIA-BRITANIA, *the ſole perſonall* Aduancer, his Maieſties Lord Gouernour and Captaine GENERALL.

OF all things we enioy, the Founders worth
Is ſtill moſt praide for: In attempts of warre,
The Chargers fame is euer moſt ſet forth:
Of all things founded true Religion farre,
Weare worthyeſt Palme, and merits holyeſt meede:
This then Heroyicke Lord your glorie ſhrines,
That y'are ſole perſonall Lord of this great deede,
Which more by all elſe ſhund the more it ſhines:
Skorne then all common Aymes, and euery Act
Where euery vulgar, thruſts for profit on,
Nor praiſe, nor priſe affect, like the meere Fact
Nor any other Honour build vpon,
Then onely this, ſince 'tis for Chriſts deare word,
You ſhall be ſurnam'd; The moſt Chriſtian Lord.

By an vnworthy follower of the ſame fortune, your Lordſhips Seruant,

William Strachey.

To the much Honoured, in all Nations *acknowledged the most renowned* famous Factor and Professor of all Actions that haue *the warrant of Religion, Honour or goodnesse*, Sir THOMAS SMITH Knight, and in this pious Plantation of *Virginia-Britania*, the vnremoueable cordiall friend, and right bounteous & well chosen TREASVRER.

SIR, if the traffique with all Nations,
(Vent'ring your Purse for profit) hath renown'd
Your noble minde with all mens commendations,
For this diuine gaine, it is triple Croun'd,
In which you traffique not with men, but God:
Not venturing, but surely gaining Soules:
Not onely such as Idlenesse had trod,
As low as hell, and giuen their flesh to Fowles,
In our owne Countrey: but such soules beside,
As liuing like the sonne of Earth, the Moule
Haue neuer yet Heauens sauing light descry'd:
More then the world he gaines, that gaines a soule:
Which but your selfe, though few or none esteeme,
Assures your soule a heauenly Diademe.

Willam Strachey.

To the conſtant, mighty, and worthie friends, the Committies, Aſſiſtants vnto his Maieſties Councell for the Colonie in VIRGINEA-BRITANNIA.

WHen I went forth vpon this voyage, (Right worthy Gentlemen) true it is, I held it a ſeruice of dutie, (during the time of my vnprofitable ſeruice, and purpoſe of ſtay in the Colonie, for which way elſe might I adde vnto the leaſt hight of ſo Heroicke and pious a building) to propoſe vnto my ſelf to be (though an vnable) Remembrancer of all accidents, occurrences, and vndertakings thereunto, aduentitiall: *In moſt of which ſince the time our right famous ſole Gouernour then, now Lieutenant Generall Sir* Thomas Gates *Knight, after the enſealing of his Commiſſion haſted to our fleete in the Weſt, there ſtaying for him, I haue both in the* Bermudas, *and ſince in* Virginea *beene a ſufferer and an eie witneſſe, and the full ſtorie of both in due time ſhall conſecrate vnto your viewes, as vnto whom by right it appertaineth, being vowed patrones of a worke, and enterpriſe ſo great, then which no obiect nor action (the beſt of beſts) in theſe time, may carry with it the like fame, honour, or goodneſſe.*

Howbeit ſince many impediments, as yet muſt detaine ſuch my obſeruations in the ſhadow of darkneſſe, vntill I ſhall be able to deliuer them perfect vnto your iudgements

why I ſhall prouoke and challenge) I do in the meane time preſent a tranſcript of the Toparchia or State of thoſe duties, by which their Colonie ſtands regulated and commaunded, that ſuch may receiue due checke, who malitiouſly and deſperately heretofore haue cenſured of it, and by examining of which they may be right ſorie ſo to haue defaulked from vs, as if we liued there lawleſſe, without obedience to our Countrey, or obſeruancie of Religion to God.

Nor let it afflict the patience of ſuch full and well inſtructed iudgements, vnto whom many of theſe conſtitutions and Lawes Diuine or Marſhall may ſeeme auncient and common, ſince theſe grounds are the ſame conſtant, Aſteriſmes, and ſtarres, which muſt guide all that trauell in theſe perplexed wayes, and paths of publique affairs, & whoſoeuer ſhall wander from them, ſhall but decline a hazardous and by-courſe to bring their purpoſes to good effect.

Nor let another kind quarrell or traduce the Printing of them to be deliuered in particular to officers and priuate Souldiers for their better inſtruction, eſpecially vnto a Company for the grieuous, vnſetled and vnfurniſhed, ſince we know well how ſhort our memories are oftentimes, and vnwilling to giue ſtoage to the better things, and ſuch things as limit and bound mankind in their neceſſarieſt duties.

For which it tranſcends not the reach of his vnderſtanding, who is conuerſant, if but as for a feſtiuall exerciſe, (euery priuy Moone) in reading of a booke, that records and decrees for manners or ciuill duties, haue vſually beene fixed vpon ingrauen Tables, for the Commons daily to ouerlooke: a cuſtome more eſpecially cheriſhed by

those

those not many yeeres since in Magnuza, who haue reſto-red (as I may ſay) after ſo great a flood and rage of abuſed goodneſſe, all Lawes, literature and Vertue againe, which had well nigh periſhed, had not the force of piety and ſa-cred reaſon remaining in the boſomes of ſome few, oppo-ſed it ſelfe againſt the fury of ſo great a calamity, of whom it is an vndenyable truth, that the meanes and way wher-by they reduced the generall defection, was by printing thereby ſo houlding vppe thoſe inuolued principles, and Inſtructions wherein (as in a mirror, the blind and wan-dering iudgement might ſuruaye, what thoſe know-ledges were, which taught both how to gouerne, and how to obey, (the end ind ed of ſociable mankinds Creation) ſince without order and gouernment, (the only hendges, whereupon, not onely the ſafety, but the being of all ſtates doe turne and depend) what ſociety may poſsible ſubſiſt, or commutatiue goodneſſe be practiſed. And thus lawes being publiſhed, euery common eye may take ſuruey of their duties, and carrying away the tenour of the ſame, meditate, & bethinke how ſafe, quiet, and comely it is to be honeſt, iuſt, and ciuill.

And indeed all the ſacred powers of knowledge and wiſedome are ſtrengthned by theſe two waies, either by a kind of diuine nature, which his happy creation hath bleſ-ſed him with, the vertue whereof comprehendeth, fore-ſeeth and vnderſtandeth the truth and cleereneſſe of all things: or by inſtruction and tradition from others, which muſt improue his wants, and by experience render him perfect, awaking him in all ſeaſons a vigilant obſer-uer of ciuill cautions and ordinances, an excellent reaſon inforcing no leſſe vnto the knowledge of him that will ſhine a ſtarre in the firmament, where good men moue,

and

and that is, that no man doth more ill then hee that is ignorant.

For the auoiding of which, and to take away the plea of I did not know *in him that ſhall exorbitate or goe aſide with any delinquencie which may be dangerous in example or execution, albeit true it is how hee is indeede the good and honeſt man that will be good, and to that needeth fewe other precepts. It hath appeared moſt neceſſary vnto our preſent* Ethnarches *Deputy Gouernor* Sir Thomas Dale *knight Marſhall, not onely to exemplifie the olde Lawes of the Colony, by Sir* Thomas Gates *publiſhed & put in execution by our Lord Generall* Laware *during his time one whole yeere of being there, but by vertue of his office, to preſcribe and draw new, with their due penaltyes, according vnto which wee might liue in the Colony iuſtly one with another, and performe the generall ſeruice for which we firſt came thither, and with ſo great charges & expences, are now ſetled & maintained there.*

For my paines, and gathering of them, as I know they will be right welcom to ſuch young ſouldiers in the Colony who are deſirous to learne and performe their duties, ſo I aſſure me, that by you I ſhall bee encouraged to go on in the diſcharge of greater offices by examining and fauouring my good intention in this, and in what elſe my poore knowledge or faithfulneſſe may enable me to be a ſeruant in ſo beloued and ſacred a buſineſſe. And euen ſo committing to your ſtill moſt abſtract, graue and vnſatisfied carefulneſſe, both it and my ſelfe, I wiſh returne of ſeuen fold into ſuch his well inſpired boſome, who hath lent his helping hand vnto this new Sion. From my lodging in the blacke Friers.

At your beſt pleaſures, either to returne vnto the Colony, or to pray for the ſucceſſe of it heere.

WILLIAM STRACHEY.

Articles, Lawes, and Orders, Diuine, Politique, and Martiall for the Colony in Virginea: *firſt eſtabliſhed by Sir* Thomas Gates *Knight, Lieutenant Generall, the* 24. *of May* 1610. *exemplified and approued by the Right Honourable Sir* Thomas Weſt *Knight, Lord Lawair, Lord Gouernour and Captaine Generall the* 12. *of Iune* 1610. *Againe exemplified and enlarged by Sir* Thomas Dale *Knight, Marſhall, and Deputie Gouernour, the* 22. *of Iune.* 1611.

WHereas his Maieſtie like himſelfe a moſt zealous Prince hath in his owne Realmes a principall care of true Religion, and reuerence to God, and hath alwaies ſtrictly commaunded his Generals and Gouernours, with all his forces whereſoeuer, to let their waies be like his ends, for the glorie of God.

And foraſmuch as no good ſeruice can be performed, or warre well managed, where militarie diſcipline is not obſerued, and militarie diſcipline cannot be kept, where the rules or chiefe parts there-

of, be not certainely ſet downe, and generally knowne, I haue (with the aduiſe and counſell of Sir *Thomas Gates* Knight, Lieutenant Generall) adhered vnto the lawes diuine, and orders politique, and martiall of his Lordſhip (the ſame exemplified) an addition of ſuch others, as I haue found either the neceſſitie of the preſent State of the Colonie to require, or the infancie, and weakneſſe of the bodie thereof, as yet able to digeſt, and doe now publiſh them to all perſons in the Colonie, that they may as well take knowledge of the Lawes themſelues, as of the penaltie and puniſhment, which without partialitie ſhall be inflicted vpon the breakers of the ſame.

1 FIrſt ſince we owe our higheſt and ſupreme duty, our greateſt, and all our allegeance to him, from whom all power and authoritie is deriued, and flowes as from the firſt, and onely fountaine, and being eſpeciall ſouldiers empreſt in this ſacred cauſe, we muſt alone expect our ſucceſſe from him, who is onely the bleſſer of all good attempts, the King of kings, the commaunder of commaunders, and Lord of Hoſtes, I do ſtrictly commaund and charge all Captaines and Officers, of what qualitie or nature ſoeuer, whether commanders in the field, or in towne, or townes, forts or fortreſſes, to haue a care that the Almightie God bee duly and daily ſerued, and that they call vpon their people to heare Sermons, as that alſo they diligently frequent Morning and Eueningpraier themſelues by their owne exemplar and daily life, and dutie herein

herein, encouraging others thereunto, and that such, who shall often and wilfully absent themselues, be duly punished according to the martiall law in that case prouided.

2 That no man speake impiously or maliciously, against the holy and blessed Trinitie, or any of the three persons, that is to say, against God the Father, God the Son, and God the holy Ghost, or against the knowne Articles of the Christian faith, vpon paine of death.

3 That no man blaspheme Gods holy name vpon paine of death, or vse vnlawfull oathes, taking the name of God in vaine, curse, or banne, vpon paine of seuere punishment for the first offence so committed, and for the second, to haue a bodkin thrust through his tongue, and if he so continue the blaspheming of Gods holy name, for the third time so offending, he shall be brought to a martiall court, and there receiue censure of death for his offence.

4 No man shall vse any traiterous words against his Maiesties Person, or royall authority vpon paine of death.

5 No man shall speake any word, or do any act, which may tend to the derision, or despight of Gods holy word vpon paine of death: Nor shall any man vnworthily demeane himselfe vnto any Preacher, or Minister of the same, but generally hold them in all reuerent regard, and dutifull intreatie, otherwise he the offender shall openly be whipt three times, and aske publike forgiuenesse in the assembly of the congregation three seuerall Saboth daies.

6 Euerie man and woman duly twice a day vpon

the first towling of the Bell shall vpon the working daies repaire vnto the Church, to heare diuine Seruice vpon pain of losing his or her dayes allowance for the first omission, for the second to be whipt, and for the third to be condemned to the Gallies for six Moneths. Likewise no man or woman shall dare to violate, or breake the Sabboth by any gaming, publique, or priuate abroad, or at home, but duly sanctifie and obserue the same, both himselfe and his familie, by preparing themselues at home with priuate prayer, that they may bee the better fitted for the publique, according to the commandements of God, and the orders of our Church, as also euery man and woman shal repaire in the morning to the diuine seruice, and Sermons preached vpon the Saboth day, and in the afternoon to diuine seruice, and Catechising, vpon paine for the first fault to lose their prouision, and allowance for the whole weeke following, for the second to lose the said allowance, and also to be whipt, and for the third to suffer death.

7 All Preachers or Ministers within this our Colonie, or Colonies, shall in the Forts, where they are resident, after diuine Seruice, duly preach euery Sabbath day in the forenoone, and Catechise in the afternoone, and weekely say the diuine seruice, twice euery day, and preach euery Wednesday, likewise euery Minister where he is resident, within the same Fort, or Fortresse, Townes or Towne, shall chuse vnto him, foure of the most religious and better disposed as well to informe of the abuses and neglects of the people in their duties, and seruice to God, as also

ſo to the due reparation, and keeping of the Church handſome, and fitted with all reuerent obſeruances thereunto belonging: likewiſe euery Miniſter ſhall keepe a faithfull and true Record, or Church Booke, of all Chriſtnings, Marriages, and deaths of ſuch our people, as ſhall happen within their Fort, or Fortreſſes, Townes or Towne at any time, vpon the burthen of a neglectfull conſcience, and vpon paine of loſing their Entertainement.

8 He that vpon pretended malice, ſhall murther or take away the life of any man, ſhall bee puniſhed with death.

9 No man ſhal commit the horrible, and deteſtable ſinnes of Sodomie vpon pain of death; and he or ſhee that can be lawfully conuict of Adultery ſhall bee puniſhed. No man ſhall rauiſh or force any woman, maid or Indian, or other, vpon paine of death, and know ye that he or ſhee, that ſhall commit fornication, and euident proofe made thereof, for their firſt fault ſhall be whipt, for their ſecond they ſhall be whipt, and for their third they ſhall be whipt three times a weeke for one month, and aske publique forgiueneſſe in the Aſſembly of the Congregation.

10 No man ſhall bee found guilty of Sacriledge, which is a Treſpaſſe as well committed in violating and abuſing any ſacred miniſtry, duty or office of the Church, irreuerently, or prophanely, as by beeing a Church robber, to filch, ſteale or carry away any thing out of the Church appertaining thereunto, or vnto any holy, and conſecrated place, to the diuine Seruice of God, which no man ſhould doe vpon paine of death: likewiſe he that ſhall rob the ſtore of

any commodities therein, of what quality ſoeuer, whether prouiſions of victuals, or of Arms, Trucking ſtuffe, Apparrell, Linnen, or Wollen, Hoſe or Shooes, Hats or Caps, Inſtruments or Tooles of Steele, Iron, &c. or ſhall rob from his fellow ſouldier, or neighbour, any thing that is his, victuals, apparell, houſehold ſtuffe, toole, or what neceſsary elſe ſoeuer, by water or land, out of boate, houſe, or knapſack, ſhall bee puniſhed with death.

11 Hee that ſhall take an oath vntruly, or beare falſe witneſſe in any cauſe, or againſt any man whatſoeuer, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

12 No manner of perſon whatſoeuer, ſhall dare to detract, ſlaunder, calumniate, or vtter vnſeemely, and vnfitting ſpeeches, either againſt his Maieſties Honourable Councell for this Colony, reſident in England, or againſt the Committies, Aſſiſtants vnto the ſaid Councell, or againſt the zealous indeauors, & intentions of the whole body of Aduenturers for this pious and Chriſtian Plantation, or againſt any publique booke, or bookes, which by their mature aduiſe, and graue wiſedomes, ſhall be thought fit, to be ſet foorth and publiſht, for the aduancement of the good of this Colony, and the felicity thereof, vpon paine for the firſt time ſo offending, to bee whipt three ſeuerall times, and vpon his knees to acknowledge his offence, and to aske forgiueneſſe vpon the Saboth day in the aſſembly of the congregation, and for the ſecond time ſo offending to be condemned to the Gally for three yeares, and for the third time ſo offending to be puniſhed with death.

13 No manner of Perſon whatſoeuer, contrarie

to

to the word of God (which tyes euery particular and priuate man, for conſcience ſake to obedience, and duty of the Magiſtrate, and ſuch as ſhall be placed in authoritie ouer them, ſhall detract, ſlaunder, calumniate, murmur, mutenie, reſiſt, diſobey, or neglect the commaundements, either of the Lord Gouernour, and Captaine Generall, the Lieutenant Generall, the Martiall, the Councell, or any authoriſed Captaine, Commaunder, or publike Officer, vpon paine for the firſt time ſo offending to be whipt three ſeuerall times, and vpon his knees to acknowledge his offence, with asking forgiueneſſe vpon the Saboth day in the aſſembly of the congregation, and for the ſecond time ſo offending to be condemned to the Gally for three yeares: and for the third time ſo offending to be puniſhed with death.

14 No man ſhall giue any diſgracefull words, or commit any act to the diſgrace of any perſon in this Colonie, or any part therof, vpon paine of being tied head and feete together, vpon the guard euerie night for the ſpace of one moneth, beſides to bee publikely diſgraced himſelfe, and be made vncapable euer after to poſſeſſe any place, or execute any office in this imployment.

15 No man of what condition ſoeuer ſhall barter, trucke, or trade with the Indians, except he be therunto appointed by lawful authority, vpon paine of death.

16 No man ſhall riſle or diſpoile, by force or violence, take away any thing from any Indian comming to trade, or otherwiſe, vpon paine of death.

17 No

17 No Cape Marchant, or Prouant Maſter, or Munition Maſter, or Truck Maſter, or keeper of any ſtore, ſhall at any time imbezell, ſell, or giue away any thing vnder his Charge to any Fauorite, of his, more then vnto any other, whome neceſſity ſhall require in that caſe to haue extraordinary allowance of Prouiſions, nor ſhall they giue a falſe accompt vnto the Lord Gouernour, and Captaine Generall, vnto the Lieuetenant Generall, vnto the Marſhall, or any deputed Gouernor, at any time hauing the commaund of the Colony, with intent to defraud the ſaid Colony, vpon paine of death.

18 No man ſhall imbezel or take away the goods of any man that dyeth, or is imployed from the town or Fort where he dwelleth in any other occaſioned remote ſeruice, for the time, vpon pain of whipping three ſeuerall times, and reſtitution of the ſaid goods againe, and in danger of incurring the penalty of the tenth Article, if ſo it may come vnder the conſtruction of theft. And if any man die and make a will, his goods ſhall bee accordingly diſpoſed, if hee die inteſtate, his goods ſhall bee put into the ſtore, and being valued by two ſufficient praiſers, his next of kinne (according to the common Lawes of England, ſhall from the Company, Committies, or Aduenturers, receiue due ſatisfaction in monyes, according as they were praiſed, by which meanes the Colonie ſhall be the better furniſhed; and the goods more carefully preſerued, for the right heire, and the right heire receiue content for the ſame in *England*.

19 There

19 There ſhall no Capttain, Maſter, Marriner, ſaylor, or any elſe of what quality or conditiõ ſoeuer, belonging to any Ship or Ships, at this time remaining, or which ſhall hereafter arriue within this our Riuer, bargaine, buy, truck, or trade with any one member in this Colony, man, woman, or child, for any toole or inſtrument of iron, ſteel or what elſe, whether appertaining to Smith Carpenter, Ioyner, Shipwright, or any manuall occupation, or handicraft man whatſoeuer, reſident within our Colonie, nor ſhall they buy or bargaine, for any apparell, linnen, or wollen, houſholdſtuffe, bedde, bedding, ſheete, towels, napkins, braſſe, pewter, or ſuch like, eyther for ready money, or prouiſions, nor ſhall they exchange their prouiſions, of what quality ſoeuer, whether Butter, Cheeſe, Biſket, meal, Oatmele, Aquauite, oyle, Bacon, any kind of Spice, or ſuch like, for any ſuch aforeſaid inſtruments, or tooles, Apparell, or houſholdſtuffe, at any time, or ſo long as they ſhall here remain, from the date of theſe preſents vpon paine of loſſe of their wages in *England*, confiſcation and forfeiture of ſuch their monies and prouiſions, and vpon peril beſide of ſuch corporall puniſhment as ſhall be inflicted vpon them by verdict and cenſure of a martiall Court: Nor ſhall any officer, ſouldier, or Trades man, or any elſe of what ſort ſoeuer, members of this Colony, dare to ſell any ſuch Toole, or inſtruments, neceſſary and vſefull, for the buſineſſe of the Colonie, or trucke, ſell, exchange, or giue away his

apparell, or houſhold ſtuffe of what ſort ſoeuer, vnto any ſuch Sea-man, either for mony, or any ſuch foreſaid prouiſions, vpon paine of 3. times ſeuerall whipping, for the one offender, and the other vpon perill of incurring cenſure, whether of diſgrace, or addition of ſuch puniſhment, as ſhall bee thought fit by a Court martiall.

20 Whereas ſometimes heeretofore the couetous and wide affections of ſome greedy and ill diſpoſed Seamen, Saylers, and Marriners, laying hold vpon the aduantage of the preſent neceſſity, vnder which the Colony ſometimes ſuffered, haue ſold vnto our people, prouiſions of Meale, Oatmeale, Bisket, Butter, Cheeſe &c, at vnreaſonable rates, and priſes vnconſcionable: for auoiding the like to bee now put in practiſe, there ſhall no Captain, Maſter, Marriner, or Saylor, or what Officer elſe belonging to any ſhip, or ſhippes, now within our riuer, or heereafter which ſhall arriue, ſhall dare to bargaine, exchange, barter, truck, trade, or ſell, vpon paine of death, vnto any one Landman member of this preſent Colony, any prouiſions of what kind ſoeuer, aboue the determined valuations, and priſes, ſet downe and proclaimed, and ſent therefore vnto each of your ſeuerall ſhips, to bee fixed vppon your Maine maſt, to the intent that want of due notice, and ignorance in this caſe, bee no excuſe, or plea, for any one offender herein.

21 Sithence we are not to bee a little carefull, and our young Cattell, & Breeders may be cheriſhed

ſhed, that by the preſeruation, and increaſe of them, the Colony heere may receiue in due time aſſured and great benefite, and the aduenturers at home may be eaſed of ſo great a burthen, by ſending vnto vs yeerely ſupplies of this kinde, which now heere for a while, carefully attended, may turne their ſupplies vnto vs into prouiſions of other qualities, when of theſe wee ſhall be able to ſubſiſt our ſelues, and which wee may in ſhort time, be powerful enough to doe, if we wil according to our owne knowledge of what is good for our ſelues, forbeare to work into our own wants, againe, by ouer haſty deſtroying, and deuouring the ſtocks, and authors of ſo profitable ſucceeding a Commodity, as increaſe of Cattel, Kine, Hogges, Goates, Poultrie &c. muſt of neceſſity bee granted, in euery common mans iudgement; to render vnto vs: Now know yee therefore, theſe promiſes carefully conſidered, that it is our will and pleaſure, that euery one, of what quality or condition ſoeuer hee bee, in this preſent Colony, to take due notice of this our Edict, whereby wee doe ſtrictly charge and command, that no man ſhall dare to kill, or deſtroy any Bull, Cow, Calfe, Mare, Horſe, Colt, Goate, Swine, Cocke, Henne, Chicken, Dogge. Turkie, or any tame Cattel, or Poultry, of what condition ſoeuer; whether his owne, or appertaining to another man, without leaue from the Generall, vpon paine of death in the Principall, and in the acceſſary, burning in the Hand, and loſſe

of his eares, and vnto the concealer of the ſame foure and twenty houres whipping, with addition of further puniſhment, as ſhall bee thought fitte by the cenſure, and verdict of a Martiall Court.

22 There ſhall no man or woman, Launderer or Laundereſſe, dare to waſh any vncleane Linnen, driue bucks, or throw out the water or ſuds of fowle cloathes, in the open ſtreete, within the Pallizadoes, or within forty foote of the ſame, nor rench, and make cleane, any kettle, pot, or pan, or ſuch like veſſell within twenty foote of the olde well, or new Pumpe: nor ſhall any one aforeſaid, within leſſe then a quarter of one mile from the Pallizadoes, dare to doe the neceſſities of nature, ſince by theſe vnmanly, ſlothfull, and loathſome immodeſties, the whole Fort may bee choaked, and poiſoned with ill aires, and ſo corrupt (as in all reaſon cannot but much infect the ſame) and this ſhall they take notice of, and auoide, vpon paine of whipping and further puniſhment, as ſhall be thought meete, by the cenſure of a martiall Court.

23 No man ſhall imbezell, loſe, or willingly breake, or fraudulently make away, either Spade, Shouell, Hatchet, Axe, Mattocke, or other toole or inſtrument vppon paine of whipping.

24 Any man that hath any edge toole, either of his owne, or which hath heeretofore beene belonging to the ſtore, ſee that he bring it inſtantly to the ſtorehouſe, where he ſhall receiue it againe by

by a particular note, both of the toole, and of his name taken, that such a toole vnto him appertaineth, at whose hands, vpon any necessary occasion, the said toole may be required, and this shall he do, vpon paine of seuere punishment.

25 Euery man shall haue an especiall and due care, to keepe his house sweete and cleane, as also so much of the streete, as lieth before his doore, and especially he shall so prouide, and set his bedstead whereon he lieth, that it may stand three foote at least from the ground, as he will answere the contrarie at a martiall Court.

26 Euery tradsman in their seuerall occupation, trade and function, shall duly and daily attend his worke vpon his said trade or occupation, vpon perill for his first fault, and negligence therein, to haue his entertainment checkt for one moneth, for his second fault three moneths, for his third one yeare, and if he continue still vnfaithfull and negligent therein, to be condemned to the Gally for three yeare.

27 All ouerseers of workemen, shall be carefull in seeing that performed, which is giuen them in charge, vpon paine of such punishment as shall be inflicted vpon him by a martiall Court.

28 No souldier or tradesman, but shall be readie both in the morning, & in the afternoone, vpon the beating of the Drum, to goe out vnto his worke, nor shall hee returne home, or from his worke, before the Drum beate againe, and the officer appointed for that businesse, bring

him of, vpon perill for the firſt fault to lie vpon the Guard head and heeles together all night, for the ſecond time ſo faulting to be whipt, and for the third time ſo offending to be condemned to the Gallies for a yeare.

29 No man or woman, (vpon paine of death) ſhall runne away from the Colonie, to Powhathan, or any ſauage Weroance elſe whatſoeuer.

30 He that ſhall conſpire any thing againſt the perſon of the Lord Gouernour, and Captaine Generall, againſt the Lieutenant Generall, or againſt the Marſhall, or againſt any publike ſeruice commaunded by them, for the dignitie, and aduancement of the good of the Colony, ſhall be puniſhed with death: and he that ſhall haue knowlege of any ſuch pretended act of diſloyalty or treaſon, and ſhall not reueale the ſame vnto his Captaine, or vnto the Gouernour of that fort or towne wherein he is, within the ſpace of one houre, ſhall for the concealing of the ſame after that time, be not onely held an acceſſary, but a like culpable as the principall traitor or conſpirer, and for the ſame likewiſe he ſhall ſuffer death.

31 What man or woman ſoeuer, ſhal ro bany garden, publike or priuate, being ſet to weed the ſame, or wilfully pluck vp therin any root, herbe, or flower, to ſpoile and waſt or ſteale the ſame, or robbe any vineyard, or gather vp the grapes, or ſteale any eares of the corne growing, whether in the ground belonging to the ſame fort or towne

where

where he dwelleth, or in any other, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

32 Whoſoeuer Seaman, or Landman of what qualitie, or in what place of commaund ſoeuer, ſhall be imployed vpon any diſcouery, trade, or fiſhing voiage into any of the riuers within the precincts of our Colonie, ſhall for the ſafety of thoſe men who are committed to his commaund, ſtand vpon good and carefull guard, for the preuention of any treachery in the Indian, and if they touch vpon any ſhore, they ſhal be no leſſe circumſpect, and warie, with good and carefull guard day and night, putting forth good Centinell, and obſeruing the orders and diſcipline of watch and ward, and when they haue finiſhed the diſcouery, trade, or fiſhing, they ſhall make haſt with all ſpeed, with ſuch Barke or Barkes, Piniſſe, Gallie, Ship. &c. as they ſhall haue the commaund of, for the ſame purpoſe, to *Iames towne* againe, not preſuming to goe beyond their commiſſion, or to carry any ſuch Barke or Barkes, Gally, Pinnice, Ship. &c. for England or any other countrey in the actuall poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian Prince, vpon perill to be held an enemie to this plantation, and traitor thereunto, and accordingly to lie liable vnto ſuch cenſure of puniſhment (if they arriue in England) as ſhall be thought fit by the Right Honourable Lords, his Maieſties Councell for this Colonie, and if it ſhall ſo happen, that he or they ſhall be preuented, and brought backe hither againe into the Colonie, their trecherous flight to be puniſhed

ſhed with death.

33 There is not one man nor woman in this Colonie now preſent, or hereafter to arriue, but ſhall giue vp an account of his and their faith, and religion, and repaire vnto the Miniſter, that by his conference with them, hee may vnderſtand, and gather, whether heretofore they haue beene ſufficiently inſtructed, and catechiſed in the principles and grounds of Religion, whoſe weakneſſe and ignorance herein, the Miniſter finding, and aduiſing them in all loue and charitie, to repaire often vnto him, to receiue therein a greater meaſure of knowledge, if they ſhal refuſe ſo to repaire vnto him, and he the Miniſter giue notice thereof vnto the Gouernour, or that chiefe officer of that towne or fort, wherein he or ſhe, the parties ſo offending ſhall remaine, the Gouernour ſhall cauſe the offender for his firſt time of refuſall to be whipt, for the ſecond time to be whipt twice, and to acknowledge his fault vpon the Saboth day, in the aſſembly of the congregation, and for the third time to be whipt euery day vntil he hath made the ſame acknowledgement, and asked forgiueneſſe for the ſame, and ſhall repaire vnto the Miniſter, to be further inſtructed as aforeſaid: and vpon the Saboth when the Miniſter ſhall catechiſe, and of him demaund any queſtion concerning his faith and knowledge, he ſhall not refuſe to make anſwere vpon the ſame perill.

34 What man or woman ſoeuer, Laundrer or Laundreſſe appointed to waſh the foule linnen

of

of any one labourer or ſouldier, or any one elſe as it is their duties ſo to doe, performing little, or no other ſeruice for their allowance out of the ſtore, and daily prouiſions, and ſupply of other neceſſaries, vnto the Colonie, and ſhall from the ſaid labourer or ſouldier, or any one elſe, of what qualitie whatſoeuer, either take any thing for waſhing, or withhold or ſteale from him any ſuch linnen committed to her charge to waſh, or change the ſame willingly and wittingly, with purpoſe to giue him worſe, old and torne linnen for his good, and prooſe ſhall be made thereof, ſhe ſhall be whipped for the ſame, and lie in priſon till ſhe make reſtitution of ſuch linnen, withheld or changed.

35 No Captaine, Maſter, or Mariner, of what condition ſoeuer, ſhall depart or carry out of our riuer, any Ship, Barke, Barge, Gally, Pinnace &c. Roaders belonging to the Colonie, either now therein, or hither arriuing, without leaue and commiſſion from the Generall or chiefe Commaunder of the Colonie vpon paine of death.

36 No man or woman whatſoeuer, members of this Colonie, ſhall ſell or giue vnto any Captaine, Marriner, Maſter, or Sailer, &c. any commoditie of this countrey, of what quality ſoeuer, to be tranſported out of the Colonie, for his or their owne priuate vſes, vpon paine of death.

37 If any ſouldier indebted, ſhall refuſe to

pay his debts vnto his creditor, his creditor ſhall informe his Captaine, if the Captaine cannot agree the ſame, the creditor ſhall informe the Marſhals ciuill & principall officer, who ſhall preferre for the creditor a bill of complaint at the Marſhals Court, where the creditor ſhal haue Iuſtice.

All ſuch Bakers as are appointed to bake bread, or what elſe, either for the ſtore to be giuen out in generall, or for any one in particular, ſhall not ſteale nor imbezell, looſe, or defraud any man of his due and proper weight and meaſure, nor vſe any diſhoneſt and deceiptfull tricke to make the bread weigh heauier, or make it courſer vpon purpoſe to keepe backe any part or meaſure of the flower or meale committed vnto him, nor aske, take, or detaine any one loafe more or leſſe for his hire or paines for ſo baking, ſince whileſt he who deliuered vnto him ſuch meale or flower, being to attend the buſineſſe of the Colonie, ſuch baker or bakers are impoſed vpon no other ſeruice or duties, but onely ſo to bake for ſuch as do worke, and this ſhall hee take notice of, vpon paine for the firſt time offending herein of loſing his eares, and for the ſecond time to be condemned a yeare to the Gallies, and for the third time offending, to be condemned to the Gallies for three yeares.

All ſuch cookes as are appointed to ſeeth, bake or dreſſe any manner of way, fleſh, fiſh, or what elſe, of what kind ſoeuer, either for the generall company, or for any priuate man, ſhall not make

leſſe,

leſſe, or cut away any part or parcel of ſuch fleſh, fiſh, &c. Nor detaine or demaund any part or parcell, as allowance or hire for his ſo dreſſing the ſame, ſince as aforeſaid of the baker, hee or they ſuch Cooke or Cookes, exempted from other publike works abroad, are to attend ſuch ſeething and dreſſing of ſuch publike fleſh, fiſh, or other prouiſions of what kinde ſoeuer, as their ſeruice and duties expected from them by the Colony, and this ſhall they take notice of, vpon paine for the firſt time offending herein, of loſing his eares, and for the ſecond time to be condemned a yeare to the Gallies: and for the third time offending to be condemned to the Gallies for three yeares.

All fiſhermen, dreſſers of Sturgeon or ſuch like appointed to fiſh, or to cure the ſaid Sturgeon for the vſe of the Colonie, ſhall giue a iuſt and true account of all ſuch fiſh as they ſhall take by day or night, of what kinde ſoeuer, the ſame to bring vnto the Gouernour: As alſo of all ſuch kegges of Sturgeon or Cauiare as they ſhall prepare and cure vpon perill for the firſt time offending heerein, of looſing his eares, and for the ſecond time to be condemned a yeare to the Gallies, and for the third time offending, to be condemned to the Gallies for three yeares.

Euery Miniſter or Preacher ſhall euery Sabboth day before Catechiſing, read all theſe lawes and ordinances, publikely in the aſſembly of the congregation vpon paine of his entertainment checkt for that weeke.

The Summarie of the Marſhall Lawes.

YEe are now further to vnderſtand, that all theſe prohibited, and forefended treſpaſſes & miſdemenors, with the inioyned obſeruance of all theſe thus repeated, Ciuill and Politique Lawes, prouided, and declared againſt what Crimes ſoeuer, whether againſt the diuine Maieſty of God, or our ſoueraigne, and Liege Lord, King *Iames*, the deteſtable crime of Sodomie, Inceſt, Blaſphemie, Treaſon againſt the perſon of the principall Generals, and Commaunders of this Colonie, and their deſigns, againſt detracting, murmuring, calumniating, or ſlaundering of the Right Honourable the Councell reſident in England, and the Committies there, the general Councell, and chiefe Commaunders heere, as alſo againſt intemperate raylings, and baſe vnmanly ſpeeches, vttered in the diſgrace one of another by the worſer ſort, by the moſt impudent, ignorant, and prophane, ſuch as haue neither touch of humanitie,

manity, nor of conſcience amongſt our ſelues, againſt Adultery, Fornication, Rape, Murther, Theft, falſe witneſſing in any cauſe, and other the reſt of the Ciuill, and Politique Lawes and Orders, neceſſarily appertaining, & properly belonging to the Gouernment of the State and Condition of the preſent Colony, as it now ſubſiſteth: I ſay ye are to know, that all theſe thus ioyned, with their due puniſhments, and perils heere declared, and publiſhed, are no leſſe ſubiect to the Martiall law, then vnto the Ciuill Magiſtrate, and where the Alarum, Tumult, and practiſe of arms, are not exerciſed, and where theſe now following Lawes, appertaining only to Martiall diſcipline, are diligently to be obſerued, and ſhall be ſeuerely executed.

1 No man ſhall willingly abſent himſelfe, when hee is ſummoned to take the oath of Supremacy, vpon paine of death.

2 Euery Souldier comming into this Colonie, ſhall willingly take his oath to ſerue the King and the Colonie, and to bee faithfull, and obedient to ſuch Officers, and Commaunders, as ſhall be appointed ouer him, during the time of his aboad therein, according to the Tenor of the oath in that caſe prouided, vpon paine of being committed to the Gallies.

3 If any Souldier, or what maner of man elſe ſoeuer, of what quality or condition ſoeuer he be, ſhal tacitely compact, with any Sea-man, Captain Maſter, or Marriner, to conuay himſelfe a Board

any ſhippe, with intent to depart from, and abandon the Colony, without a lawful Paſſe from the Generall, or chiefe commander of the Colonie, at that time, and ſhall happen to bee preuented, and taken therwith, before the ſhippe ſhall depart out of our Bay, that Captaine, Maiſter or mariner, that ſhall ſo receiue him, ſhall loſe his wages, and be condemned to the Gallies for three yeeres, and he the ſworne ſeruant of the Colony, Souldier, or what elſe, ſhall bee put to death with the Armes which he carrieth.

4 When any ſelect, and appointed Forces, for the execution and performance of any intended ſeruice, ſhall bee drawne into the field, and ſhall diſlodge from one place vnto another, that Souldier that ſhall quit, or forſake his Colors, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

5 That Souldier that ſhall march vpon any ſeruice, ſhall keepe his Ranke, and marching, the Drum beating, and the Enſigne diſplayed, ſhall not dare to abſent himſelfe, or ſtray and ſtraggle from his ranke, without leaue granted from the cheefe Officer, vpon paine of death.

6 All Captaines ſhall command all Gentlemen, and Common Souldiers in their Companies, to obey their Sergeants, and Corporals in their offices, without reſiſting, or iniuring the ſaid Officers, vpon paine, if the iniurie be by words, he the offender ſhal aske his Officer pardon in the place of Arms, in the mead of the troopes. If by Act, he the offender ſhall paſſe the pikes.

7 That

7 That Souldier that in quarrel with an other ſhall call vpon any of his companions, or Countrimen to aſſiſt, and abette him, ſhall bee put to death with ſuch Armes as he carrieth.

8 Hee that ſhall begin a mutiny, ſhall bee put to death with ſuch Armes as he carrieth.

9 Where a quarrell ſhall happen betweene two or more, no man ſhall betake him vnto any other Arms then his ſword, except he be a Captaine or Officer, vpon paine of being put to death with ſuch Armes as he ſhall ſo take.

10 If a Captaine or Officer of a Companie ſhall come where two or more are fighting with their drawne ſwords, ſo ſoone as hee ſhall cry Hold, and charge them to forbeare, thoſe that haue their ſwords in their hands ſo drawne, ſhall not dare to ſtrike or thruſt once after vpon paine of paſſing the Pikes.

11 That Souldier that hauing a quarrell with an other, ſhall gather other of his acquaintance, and Aſſociates, to make parties, to bandie, braue ſecond, and aſsiſt him therin, he and thoſe braues, ſeconds, and aſsiſtants ſhall paſſe the Pikes.

12 He that ſhall way-lay any man by aduantage taken, thereby cowardly to wound, or murther him ſhall paſſe the Pikes.

13 If any diſcontentment ſhall happen betweene Officers, or Souldiers, ſo as the one ſhall giue words of offence, vnto the other, to mooue quarrell, the Officer or Souldier ſhall giue notice thereof, to his Corporall, or ſuperior officer, and

the Corporall, or ſuperior officer, ſhall commit the offender, and if it happen between Commanders, the officer offended ſhall giue notice to the Generall, or Marſhal, that he may be committed, who for the firſt offence ſhall ſuffer three daies impriſonment, and make the officer wronged, ſatisfaction before his ſquadron to repaire him, and ſatiſfie him, without baſe ſubmiſſion, which may vnworthy him to carry Armes. And the officer, or Souldier ſo offended, hauing ſatisfaction offered, ſhall with all willingnes receiue it, for which both producing it to his Officer, and accepting of ſatisfaction, hee ſhall bee reputed an officer, or ſouldier well gouerned in himſelfe, and ſo much the fitter to be aduanced in Commaund ouer others, and if any ſhall vpbraid him, for not hauing ſought a ſauage headlong reuenge againſt his fellow, the officer or ſouldier ſo vpbraiding, ſhall bee puniſhed and make ſatiſfaction as the firſt offender, and if any ſhal ſo offend the ſecond time he ſhall ſuffer ten nights lying head and heeles together, with Irons vpon the guard, and haue his entertainement checkt for one month, and make ſatisfaction to the officer or ſouldier, as before remembred, and for the third offence, hee ſhall bee committed to the Gallies three yeeres. And if vpon the firſt offence giuen by any officer or ſouldier, vnto any other, in words as aforeſaid, and the other returne iniurious words againe, they ſhall both be taken as like offenders, and ſuffer like puniſhment, ſauing that he who gaue the firſt of-

fence

fence, ſhall offer firſt repaire vnto the offended, which he the offended ſhall accept, and then ſhal hee proceed to returne the like ſatisfaction vnto the other, and if any ſhall bee obſtinate in this point of repaire, and ſatisfaction, hee ſhall ſuffer ſharpe and ſeuere puniſhment, vntill hee ſhall conſent vnto it, the words or manner of ſatisfaction, to be giuen vnto the Party, or parties offended, ſhall be appointed by the chiefe officer of the Company, vnder whom the officer, or ſouldier ſhall happen to bee, with the knowledge of the prouoſt Marſhall, prouided, that if the Officer or ſouldier ſhall deſire it, hee may appeale vnto the chiefe officer of the Garriſon, or vnto the Marſhall, if hee ſhall be preſent to Iudge of the equity of the ſatisfaction. And if any Lanceprizado, Corporall, or other officer, ſhall happen to bee preſent, or ſhall take knowledge of any ſuch offence offered of one partie, or Quarrell ſought and accepted of more parties, he ſhall preſently cauſe the partie, or parties ſo offending to bee committed to priſon, that due execution may follow, as is formerly prouided. And if any Lanceprizado, Corporall, or ſuperior officer ſhall neglect his or their duty, or duties heerein appointed, by not bringing the offender, and their offences, to the knowledge of the ſuperior office, that ſatiſfaction as aforeſaid, vpon the fault committed, may orderly follow, the officer ſo offending, ſhal for his firſt omiſſion, negligence, and contempt, ſuffer ten daies Impri-

ſonment, for the ſecond twenty, and for the third loſſe of his place, and to bee put to the duty of a Centinell: And if any officer or Souldier ſhall be preſent when two or more ſhall draw weapons, with intent to fight, or ſhall fight, they ſhall preſently doe their beſt to part them, and if he be an officer he ſhall commit them, or put them vnder ſafe guard to bee committed, and if hee bee a priuate ſouldier, hee ſhal giue notice to the prouoſt, marſhall, or vnto the firſt officer that he ſhal meet with, of the parties offending, who ſhall preſently take order, that they may be apprehended, and committed to the Prouoſt Martialcy, and if any officer or ſouldier, ſhall happen to ſee any officer or ſouldier ſo fighting, and ſhall not doe his beſt to part them, without fauouring one part or other, hee ſhall bee puniſhed at the diſcretion of the officer in chiefe, and the puniſhment ſhall extend to the taking away of life, if the cauſe ſhal ſo require, and if any officer, or ſouldier ſhall know of any purpoſe in any to fight, and ſhall not ſtay them, or diſcouer them to ſuch officers, as are competent to ſtay them, but that they goe to fight, and doe accordingly fight, that officer, or ſouldier ſhall bee taken, and ſhall bee puniſhed cleerely and in the ſame ſort, as the offence deſerueth puniſhment betweene them fighting.

14 That officer, or Souldier that ſhall challenge another to fight, and hee that ſhall carry any Challenge, knowing it to be a Challenge, and he that accepteth any ſuch Challenge with a pur-

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poſe and returne of anſwere, to meete the ſaide Challenger to fight with him, in this caſe they ſhall all three be held alike culpable, and lie ſubiect to the Cenſure of a Martiall Court.

15 That officer who ſhal command the guard and let ſuch Challengers and Challenged, paſſe the ports, vpon his knowledge to fight, ſhall bee caſſeird, and if the officer be vnder the degree of a Captaine, hee ſhall bee put to doe the duty of a Centinell.

16 No officer ſhall ſtrike any ſouldier, for any thing, not concerning the order, and duty of ſeruice, and the publique worke of the Colony, and if any officer ſhall ſo doe, hee ſhall bee puniſhed as a priuate man in that caſe, and bee held vnworthy to command, ſo peruerting the power of his place and authority.

17 No man ſhall be Captaine of the watch at any time, vnder the degree of an Enſigne.

18 He that ſhall take the name of God in vain or ſhall play at Cards or dice, vpon the Court of guard, for the firſt time ſo offending, he ſhall bee committed to priſon, there to lie in Irons for three daies, for the ſecond time ſo offending, hee ſhall be whipt, and for the third time ſo offending hee ſhall bee condemned to the Gallies for one yeere.

19 Hee that ſhall abſent himſelfe from the Court of Guard, vppon his watch aboue one houre without leaue of his Corporall or ſuperiour officer, ſhall for his firſt time ſo offending, at

the relieuing of the watch bee committed to prison, and there to lye in Irons for 3. dayes, for the second time he shall be committed to prison and there lye in irons for one weeke, and haue his entertainement checkt for one weeke, and for the third time, hee shall be committed to the Gallies for sixe moneths.

He that shall swagger, and giue iniurious words vpon the court of guard, for the first offence, hee shall aske forgiuenesse vpon his knees, of the officers, and rest of the Guard, before the Captain of the watch at that time: for his second time so offending, he shall bee committed to the Gallies for one yeere.

21 He that draweth his sword vpon the Court of Guard, shall suffer death by the Armes which he weareth.

22 Hee that should draw his sword in a towne of Garrison, or in a Campe shall lose his right hand.

23 That Souldier that shall goe out of the Fort, Towne or Campe, other then by the ordinary guards, issues, waies, or ports, shall suffer death by the Armes which he carrieth.

24 He that shall abuse and iniurie the Serieant Maior, the prouost Marshall, either by word, or deede, if hee bee a Captaine, hee shall be casseird, if a Souldier he shall passe the pikes.

When the Officer or Souldier shall haue committed any Crime, or haue made breach of the publique Lawes, his Captaine shall commit him

vnto

vnto the ſerieant Maior, who hauing taken his examination, ſhall ſend him to the Prouoſt Marſhall, committed vnto priſon, that he may bee brought to be cenſured by a court Marſhall.

26 No Souldier ſhall withſtand or hinder the Prouoſt Marſhall, or his men in the execution of his office, vpon paine of death.

27 All Captaines, Lieutenants, Serieants, and Corporals, ſhall be diligent at conueuient times, to traine and exerciſe their Companies, & ſhall haue a care of their Armes, as they tender their entertainment, and vpon paine of caſſeiring, and other corporall puniſhment, as ſhall be inflicted by vertue of a Marſhall court.

28 No man ſhall goe twelue ſcore from the quarter, his colours, towne or fort, without leaue of his Captaine, vpon paine for the firſt time of whipping, for the ſecond offence to be committed to the Gallies for one yeare, and for the third offence to ſuffer death.

29 No man ſhall ſell, giue, imbezell, or play away his Armes, or any part thereof, vpon paine of death.

30 No common Souldier ſhall ſell, or make away any of his apparell, which is deliuered vnto him by the Colonie, or out of the ſtore, vpon paine of whipping.

31 No man ſhall depart from his guard without leaue of his officer, vpon paine of puniſhment: and who ſo ſhall be ſet Centinell, ſhall not depart from it, vntill he be relieued, nor ſleepe

thereof vpon paine of death.

32 No man ſhall offer any violence, or contemptuouſly reſiſt or diſobey his Commaunder, or doe any act, or ſpeake any words which may tend to the breeding of any diſorder or mutinie in the towne or field, or diſobey any principall Officers directions vpon paine of death.

33 He that ſhall not appeare vpon the guard, or not repaire vnto his colours, when the Drum vpon any occaſion ſhall beate either vpon an Alarum, or to attend the buiſineſſe which ſhall be then commaunded, ſhall for his firſt offence lie in Irons vpon the court of guard all one night, and for his ſecond be whipt, and for the third be condemned to the Gallies for one yeare.

34 That Souldier who fighting with an enemie, ſhall loſe his Armes, or runne away cowardly, or yeeld himſelfe but vpon apparant and great conſtraints or without hauing performed firſt the part of a good ſouldier, and an honeſt man, ſhall ſuffer death with the armes which he carrieth.

35 That Souldier that ſhall let go any caution deliuered vpon a treatie, or any priſoner of warre by his negligence, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

36 No Souldier ſhall let goe any priſoner of war, which he hath taken without conſent of his Captaine, who ſhall aduertiſe the chiefe Commaunder, vpon paine of being committed to the Gallies for one yeare.

37 That

37 That Souldier which vpon an aſſault, or taking of any towne, that ſhall not follow his colours, and the victory, but ſhall fall to pillage for his priuate profit, after the place taken, ſhall ſuffer death with the armes which he weareth.

38 No Souldier may ſpeake or haue any priuate conference with any of the ſaluages, without leaue of his Captaine, nor his Captaine without leaue of his chiefe Officer, vpon paine of death.

39 When the Marſhall or Gouernour of a towne, ſhall demaund a Souldier that hath made breach of theſe lawes, that Captaine or any other that ſhall conceale him, or aſſiſt him to flie away, ſhall bee puniſhed with the puniſhment which the fact of the ſaid fugitiue deſerued.

40 That Captaine that ſhall *ipſo facto*, find any Souldier breaking theſe fore declared lawes and ordinances, of whatſoeuer company he ſhall be, he ſhall commit him to the Prouoſt Marſhall to be puniſhed according as the offence committed commeth vnder the conſtruction of the Martiall law in that caſe prouided.

41 No Souldier ſhall vnprofitably waſte his pouder, ſhot, or march, by ſhooting it idly away, or at birds, beaſts, or fowle, but ſhall giue an account vnto his Corporall of the ſame, who ſhall certifie his Captain vpon peril for his firſt fault ſo cõmitted, to be cõmitted to priſon, there to lie in Irons head & heeles togither eight & forty hours, for the ſecond to be condemned ſixe monethes to

the

the Gallies, and for the third offence to be condemned two yeares to the Gallies.

42 All Captaines, Officers, and common Souldiers, or others of what condition soeuer, members of the Colonie, shall doe their endeauours to detect, apprehend, and bring to punishment all offenders, and shall assist the officer of that place for that purpose, as they will answere the contrary at our Marshall court.

43 All other faults, disorders, and offences that are not mentioned in these Lawes, Articles, and Orders shall be & are supplied in the instructions which I haue set downe, and now shall be deliuered vnto euery Captain, and other Officer, so farre forth as the infancie, and as yet weake condition of this our present Colony will suffer, and which shall be punished according to the generall custome, and therefore I commaund all men to looke to their charges, and him that hath no charge to looke to his owne carriage, and to keepe himselfe within the bounds of dutie, for the discipline shall be strictly kept, and the offenders against the lawes therof seuerely punished.

44 Whosoeuer shall giue offence to the Indians in that nature, which truly examined, shall found to haue beene cause of breach of their league, and friendship, which with so great trauaile, desire, and circumspection, we haue or shall at any time obtaine from them without commission so to doe, from him that hath authoritie for the same, shall be punished with death.

45 Who-

45 Whosoeuer shall wilfully, or negligently set fire on any Indian dwelling house, or *Quioquisock* house or temple, or vpon any storehouse, or garner of graine, or prouision of what quality soeuer, or disualedge, ransacke, or ill intreat the people of the countrey, where any warre, or where through any march shall be made except it be proclaimed, or without commandement of the chiefe officers shal be punished with death.

46 Whosoeuer shal not do his endeauour and best to regaine & recouer his colours, if by hap it fall into the Indians hands, shall lie subiect to the censure of a Marshall court.

47 Whosoeuer shal faine himself sick, vpõ the point of fight, or when any worke is to be done or slip away from the seruice of either, shall be punished by death.

48 VVhosouer shall raise any question, brabble or braule in the watch, or Amboscado, or in Scout, or Sẽtinel in any other effect, or make any noise or rumor where silence, secrecie, and couert is to be required, shall be punished with death.

49 Whosoeuer shal not retreat when the drum or trumpet soundeth the same, whether it be vpon any sallies, made out of any town or fortres, or in skirmish, or in any incounter, shall be punished with death.

50 It now resteth, that all Captaines and supreme officers, whether gouernor in towne, fort or fortes, or Captaine of companies shall be aduised to do their indeuors ioyntly, and to agree in one accord, that the true and neuer failing Iustice, may be executed with all integrity of all these foredeclared lawes, according to the dignitie, power, and censure of the Martiall court, that by the exemplar liues, and honourable practises of all that is good & vertuous, all things may be

gouerned in good order, as no doubt, our Right Honorable Lord Generall doth assure himselfe, that all good and vpright men that haue the feare of God, and his seruice, and their owne honour in regard, will demean themselues no lesse, then according to the dignity of their place, and charge of their command, the vnited powers of his Lordships knowledge, being so full of approued nobleneſſe, and the well knowne, and long time exercised grounds of Piety, as without question he cannot but desire rather a little number of good men, obedient & tractable, submitting to good order & discipline, then a great armie, composed of vitious prophane, quarrellous, disobedient, and ignoble persons, wherefore in his Lordships behalfe, I must intreat all Gouernors, Captains, Officers, and Soldiers, and neuertheleſſe do inioyne, ordaine and command them to carry themselues in their seuerall duties and charges, according to the intention of his Lordship, declared by these present Ordinances.

51 Euery Captaine shall cause to be read all these lawes which concerne martiall discipline, euery weeke vpon his guard day, vnto his company vpon paine of censure of a Martiall court.

Instructions of the Marshall for better inabling of the Colonell or Gouernour, to the executing of his or their charges in this present Colony the 22. of June. 1611.

ALbeit the zeale which I beare vnto this businesse that we haue all now in hand touching the subsistance of this plantation, might iustly take vp all my

spirits

ſpirits, and would require a large and paſſionate explanation of mine owne thoughts and promptneſſe to gaine & poſſeſſe the hearts of all vnderſtanding, noble and religious ſpirits therunto, yet I muſt craue pardon (conſidering at this time many preſent impediments) if I wrap vp any impatient deſires & good affection hereunto, to all ſuch vnto whom theſe neceſſarie effects of my dutie and office ſhall appertaine, and muſt be declared in few words and aduiſes, appertinent yet (if not eſſentiall, as heat to bloud, to the aduancement hereof) my deſire then by theſe is chiefly to let all the worthier & better ſort to vnderſtand how well it ſhall become their Honors, birthes, breedings, reputations & faithes, to do their beſts, and emulouſly to actuate in this worke, the vtmoſt of their cleereſt powers of body and mind, where the trauaile of both is ſo deerely valued, & highly interpreted by al good and wiſe men, who knowing the grounds of all goodnes, cannot but know this, how this hazardous voyage (as yet but in her earely daies, reflecting onely the comfort of faire hopes) is vndertaken by you, more to honour God, your country, & to profit your knowledges, then for any other ends of profit, which ſpeakes for you (in deſpight of enuie and calumnie) that you haue mindes much in loue with vertue, & are right noble & worthy inſtruments, to be imployed in ſo ſacred and heroicke a cauſe, if it were well krowne heere, the care that is had of this plantation in England, and the trauel that is taken therein, and the fire that doth not only burne in the generall body of our deare countrymen, to the encouragemet & ioy one of another amongſt themſelues, but flames out (euen to the view of ſtrange nations, as well our neighbours, as far remote) for the

furtherance & aduancement of this honorable enterprise, there is no man here would thinke that this my induction, had either fashion or purpose of a complement. If the wisest man that euer spake or writ (except him that was both God & man) summed vp all the reckonings of worldly felicities in these two words *Lætari & benefacere*, imploying a cheereful mirth with well doing (from which it cannot be seuered) who hath more cause to be cheerefull, and inlie glad then you that haue the comfort of so great weldoing, to which no other may be compared? for what weldoing can be greater then to be stocks & authors of a people that shal serue and glorifie God, which is the end of all our Creation, & to redeeme thē from ignorance and infidelity, to the true knowledge and worship of God, whereby you are made partakers of this promise, that they which lead others into Righteousnesse, shal shine like the starres in the firmament, wherein be right well assured, that your happinesse is enuied by many a right knowing, and excellent vertuous man in *England*, who cannot happly by reason of other their imployments and callings, bee partakers of that Comfort heere, as they are by their Endeauors there at home. I shall not need to aduise any Colonel, or Gouernor here for the present how to carry himself, for each mans owne experiēce here hath made him out go al vse of my admonitiō, which my affection wold willingly else afford if there were cause. Only to discharge my seruice to god whose souldier I doe now professe my selfe impresst, in this so glorious and great a cause of his, my duty to my Soueraigne Liege Lord and King, & to his Highnesse my Royall Prince and Master, to my Country

and

and the expectation of many Honorable select, painful, and Religious aduenturers, Patrones of this busineſſe, I haue conceiued no whit impertinent to deliuer and publiſh to euery imminent officer in this Colony heere preſent, and for the direction and guiding of ſuch who may hereafter arriue heere ſuch and ſo many few in ſtructions as may the better inable them to execute their charges, no whit doubting, but euery Colonell, Gouernour Captaine, and other Officer may ſufficiētly vnderſtand his and their duties, as they are Souldiers, but happily not yet as they are, or may be Coloni, members of a Colony, which compriſeth and inuolueth here, as well all the induſtrious knowledges & practiſes of the husbandman & of his ſpade, as of the Souldier, and of his Sword, ſince as Monie is the paiment & wages of the one, ſo of the other are the fruits of the earth the tillage and manuring of the Land, and in very truth of more neceſsity & vſe ſhall we heere be of the latter then of the other, whether of you be comprehended the ſouldier himſelfe or his Salarie, ſince more eaſie it is to make a Husbandman a Souldier, then a Souldier a huſbandman. And indeed the neceſſity of our ſubſiſting, and the very daunger which our enemies of this Country can any way put vs vnto (our Companies and people well commaunded) requiring the choiſe rather of the one then the other. Theſe beeing then the ends and intents of this work, and ſo vnderſtood, by euery ſupreme and chiefe commander, I refer him to theſe following inſtructions.

All Gouernors of Town or Towns, Fort or Forts, ſhall be ready (when ſo be it they ſhall be ſummoned thereunto) to take their Oaths of Allegeance vnto his

Maiesty & of faithfulnes vnto such his maiesties Lieftenant or to his Deputy or Deputies (authorised by Commission to command ouer and within the precincts of this whole Colony, or Colonies, by the Tenor of which Oathes they shall solemnly attest to perform all Integrity, vprightnesse, Iustice and sincere administration of the discipline and Lawes in all causes and cases, for the good of the Colony or Colonies, prouided and declared, and shal indeuor the best they may, with all carefulnesse to aduance the dignity, and subsistance of the same, as well by giuing often in charge, and taking no lesse into their owne care, both the particular preseruation of all such helpes of what condition soeuer (especially of cattell, and all kinde of such breeders, which may eftsoones redound vnto the vtility, and profit of the same, as by tendring the prouisions of the store, and the well husbanding of the same, be they of what seuerall qualitie soeuer Nor is he meanely to be watchfull, and iealous ouer his own waies and carriage in all particulars, making profession, and practise of all vertue and goodnes for example vnto others to imitate, it being true that examples at all times preuaile farre aboue precepts, men beeing readier to bee led by their eies, then their eare, for seeing a liuely pattern of industry, order and comlinesse, wee are all of vs rather swayed vnto the same by a visible obiect, then by hearing much more in wel instructed Arguments.

Euery such Gouernor therefore shall make it his first duty to resort dayly and vsually to the diuine Seruice, next to put in execution the Lawes duly against offenders, and withall cherish and reward the well deseruing, and lastly with all worthines & circumspecti-

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on, abeare himselfe vnto and towards his Garrison, intreating all men as well strangers as others, with al Grace, humanity, and sweetnes of a noble nature, & manlinesse, vnto all which I hartily aduise, and withall inioyne euery such Gouernor of Town or Towns, to be most indulgent, and carefull to performe, as hee will answer the contrary (beside with the losse of his own Honor, with such other penalties, as the neglect of so behoofefull and necessary businesse in him, may draw vpon the Colony.

Further he ought to be most vigilant, circumspect, and prouident for the conseruatiō, defending, & keeping the Town or Fort, for & vnto his Maiesty, wherin he is placed cheefe commander, & therfore ought the more duely to strengthen his Iudgement, and remember his reputation, that he fall into neither of those extreames, which the needy and prodigall are most what culpable of, the one wasting the stocks, commodities and prouisions of the store, by which he must subsist, and the other by being rauenous and corrupt in himselfe become likewise enforced to tollerate the same in his inferior captaines, and so leaue the poore Souldier and Labourer, miserably pilled, oppressed and starued.

Further hee ought to prouide that the companies be trained, and that they may bee made ready for the publique seruice, and for that the condition of this country doth require rather shot then other Armes, either for offence or defence, and time being pretious with vs in respect of our dayly labours and works abroad belonging to our subsisting, in so much, as a small portion therof may bee affoorded and allowed vnto such exercising and training, therefore it is appoin-

pointed by the Marſhall, that the Captains that ſhall haue the Guard, during their time of Guard (their people as then being exempted from their dayly labour and work abroad) and their Officers ſhall teach euery Souldier to handle his peece, firſt to preſent it comely, and ſouldier like, and then to giue fire, by falſe firing, and ſo to fall his Piece to the right ſide with the noſe vp, & when their ſouldiers are hardy and expert in this, they ſhall ſet vp a conuenient mark faſt by the court of Guard, at which euery Souldier ſhall twice diſcharge his peece, at the releeuing of the watch, morning and euening, and he thar ſhall ſhoot neereſt the Gouernor ſhall do wel to allow ſome addition of victuals, or pay, or ſome prize of incouragement, that euery one may therby emulouſly contend to do beſt: Concerning the training, and cleanely exerciſing of their Armes, & their poſtures, the captains ſhall haue order and directions for the ſame vnder the Marſhals hand which they ſhall put in Execution during the time of their Guard.

41 It is alſo required that the Gouernor neuer lie out of his Towne or Fort whereby hee may the better keepe good eſpiall vpon all officers, that they perform their ſeueral duties each one in his place eſpecially in good obſeruatiõ of the watch & Guard, for the more confidẽt ſecuring the charge cõmitted to him:

Hee ſhall not ſuffer in his Garriſon any Souldier to enter into Guard, or to bee drawne out into the field without being armed according to the Marſhals order, which is, that euery ſhot ſhall either be furniſhed with a quilted coate of Canuas, a headpeece, and a ſword, or elſe with a light Armor, and Baſes quilted, with which hee ſhall be furniſhed: and euery Targi-

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teer with his Baſes to the ſmall of his legge, and his headpeece, ſword and piſtoll, or Scuppet prouided for that end. And likewiſe euery Officer armed as before, with a fire locke, or Snaphaũſe, head-peece, and a Target, onely the Serieant in Garriſon ſhall vſe his Halbert, and in field his Snaphaunſe and Target.

The Gouernour ſhall haue a Principall care, that he vſe his Garriſon to the dayly wearing of theſe Armors, leaſt in the field, the ſouldier do finde them the more vncouth ſtrange and troubleſome.

Laſtly the Gouernor ſhall haue a ſingular care to put in execution all ſuch Orders and Inſtructions as ſhall bee deliuered vnto him from the Generall, or his deputie or deputies, concerning the imployments of his Garriſon vpon ſuch manuall works and duties, as ſhall be thought neceſſary and conuenient for the better ſubſiſting both of the Laborer, and Garriſon committed vnto him. In which is not to bee forgotten the chary conſeruation of powder, and munition, which will the better inhable him for the defence of his Charge.

The Gouernor ſhall be better inſtructed by taking notice of the Lawes publiſhed, that theſe following abuſes are prouided for, impious and malicious ſpeaking againſt the holy and bleſſed Trinity, Blaſphemy, and taking Gods holy name in vain, traiterous words againſt his maieſties perſon, or Royall Authority, vnreuerent Demeanor towards the Miniſters and preachers of the ſame, the deteſtable crime of Sodomie, inceſt, theft, murther, falſe witneſſing, treaſon againſt the Perſon of the Generall, and principall Commaunders of this Colony, and their deſignes, againſt Detracting, Murmuring or ſlaundering of the

Right Honorable, the Councell reſident in England, and the Committies there, the generall Councel and Subalternate Commanders, heere, as alſo againſt intemperate raylings & baſe vnmanly ſpeeches vttered in the diſgrace one of another, all which the Marſhall Law, as well as the Ciuil Magiſtrate is to punniſh, but theſe which concerne in particular the military Diſcipline, to inable your iudgement for your ſentence to be required, that it may with greater cleerenes, and vnderſtanding, called to cenſure offences in the Marſhal court be deliuered, I haue abſtracted, as followeth

1 Conference with the enemy, without leaue or warrant, frō the Lord Generall, Lieuter ant Generall, Marſhall, or chief & principal cōmand for the preſēt.

2 The deſignes, enterpriſes, and eſtate of the Colony, reuealed to what enemy ſoeuer, by priuy meſſengers, or miſſiues, or otherwiſe in what ſort ſoeuer.

3 The not preſent aduertiſing, & giuing notice vnto a cheefe Commaunder, of ſuch things as any man knoweth intended any way, or by any body, for the domage, miſchiefe, or ill of the Colony, or the concealement in any one of any matter of importance, and moment for the good of the Colony.

4 Running vnto the enemy, or intending, and plotting to runne albeit preuented.

5 Of any one taken priſoner by the enemy, hauing meanes to eſcape, & not returning to the Colony againe, vnleſſe hee haue giuen faith.

6 Of attempting commotion, giuing occaſion of ſedition, or Muteny in the Colony, or ſeducing any labourer or ſouldier from their duty, diuine, ciuill, or martiall, or from their appointed works and labours.

7 Of diſcloſing or giuing the word vnto the enemy,

my, or vnto any other, where it ought not to be giue.

8 Of receiuing, or protecting any Indian, ſtranger, or ſuſpected ſpie, or ſuppoſed enemy, into houſe, or any couert, without making it knowne to the General, or chiefe officer, and without leaue from him ſo to do.

9 Suſpitious and priuily entring into the Campe Town, or Fort, or going out by any other waies and iſſues, then thoſe which are accuſtomed, as ouer the Ramparts, Pallizadoes, Trenches, &c.

10 Of doing any act, or contriuing any practiſe, which may preiudice the ſeruice of his Maieſty commanded for the good of the Colony, by the Generall, or chiefe Officer.

11 Of breaking the Truce, or peace at any time cõcluded with the Indian, without leaue & warrant expreſly giuen, by him who hath power ſo to doe.

12 Of pillaging, or violently forcing from any Indian to friend, without leaue.

13 Of ranſacking, ranſoming, or violently outraging, and diſpoiling the Country people, or making war vpon them, be it in body or goods, vnles they be declared enemies, & warrant giuen to make priſe of.

14 Of laying violent hands on his Captaine or other ſuperiour officer, and generally vppon any one whatſoeuer, to whom duty & obedience is due, eſpecially if it be in the executing of his Office.

15 Of him who ſhall ſee his ſuperior, or chiefe officer in danger, and ſhall not doe his indeauour to reſcue and relieue him with all his force, and power.

16 Of him who ſhall violently or hardly intreate, or kill his ſouldier, without good, & lawfull occaſion, or that he haue deſerued ſo to be intreated, not to ſatiſfie his owne pleaſure and appetite, to puniſh in co-

lour, and reuenge, thereby thinking to make himselfe more redoubted, a braue man, & to be feared, remembring well, the life of a souldier, or a laborer, belongs to none to take away, but to the Lord Generall, Lieftenant General, Marshal, or their deputy or deputies.

17 Of killing any one, except it be in his own defēce.

18 Of striking or fighting with an other man, hauing a quarrell vnto him, and not holding his or their hands when an officer or third party comes between and cries, Holah.

19 Of making debate, raising question, or laying his hand on his sword, and drawing it in the Court of Guard, in Ambush or other place, where he ought to be modest, peaceable silēt, & to keep himself in couert.

20 Of assaying or indeuouring by brauery, & chiefly by trechery, to outrage or iniure any one without a cause, in deed or in words, priuately behind his backe like a slie coward, or openly to his face, like an arrogāt ruffian, since words are the parents of blowes, & from quatrels infinite disorders, and mischiefes gather head whether in Campe, Towne, or Fort.

21 Of reuenging a new wrong, or old iniury, by any course, contrary to the peace of the camp or Colony.

22 Of running where any quarrell is a foote, and companies gathered together, furnished with other Armes then his sword.

23 Of taking away any mony in brauery, wonne from another, or gotten by play otherwise without the will and consent of him, from whom he wonne it, or cheating or cosenage in play.

24 Of not repairing to the place of Armes, or Colors at the publique beating of the Drum.

25 Of wilfully firing any place, without order from the superior officer.

26 Of

26 Of ſacriledge or taking any goods out of Churches, or Temples, be they ſacred or prophane, without licence from the chiefe commander.

27 Of a ſouldier enrowling himſelfe in two companies at one time.

28 Of going out of one company into another, without leaue of his Captaine.

29 Of abſenting himſelfe from the Campe, towne, or fort, without permiſſion of a ſuperiour officer.

30 Of him that ſhall receiue his pay, and ſhall go away without ſpeaking a word, it is a caſe capital, and worthy of death.

31 Of ſuborning ſouldiers the one from the other, which is an euill example, and which doth draw many inconueniences with it.

32 Of quarrels, debates, and reuenge.

33 Of failing to go, or refuſing to follow, where his enſigne ſhall march, or elſe where that he ſhall be commaunded by thoſe who haue authoritie ſo to commaund without enquiring the cauſe.

34 Of abandoning his enſigne without leaue or going from the place aſſigned him, be it in fight, in the court of guard, Centinels, or other part, not brought of by thoſe who placed him there, or others hauing the ſame authority.

35 Of a Souldier not doing his endeuour to recouer his enſigne, if the enemie haue taken it.

36 Of being wanting at his watch, vpon his time appointed, or of going of the Guard without leaue, albeit vnder a colour of eſpie.

37 Of being found ſleeping in Centinell, or of him who placed vpon ſome Guard or watch by his negligence hath giuen meanes to the enemie, to doe ſome

ſpoile in the campe, towne, or fort, and to ſurpriſe them at vnawares.

38 Of running away from the battell, conflict, or aſſault, &c. and of him that marcheth too ſlowly, or maketh delaies in any other ſort.

39 Of a Souldier faining himſelfe ſicke, when any ſeruice is to be performed.

40 Of yeelding vnto the enemy, a place which he hath in gard, without doing firſt his duty to the vttermoſt, & be not cõſtraind vnto it, according to the quality of the ſame, & the ſtate whereunto he ſhalbe drawn.

41 Of being appointed to defend a breach, trench, or paſſage, cõmitted vnto his charge, & do forſake it altogether, without being forced therunto by the enemy.

42 Of entring into any place taken by force & pillaging the ſame, not following his colors, or forſaking the ſame, without a publike proclamatiõ, made by the chiefe commander, that it ſhal be lawful to to pillage.

43 Of a ſoldier being found vnfurniſhed of his arms, and of ſuch furniture, as he is appointed to weare and ought to haue, by loſing them in play, or in cowardly runing away, or otherwiſe by his default or negligẽce.

44 Of a ſouldiers going from his quarter, town, or fort, without he haue leaue from a ſuperior officer.

45 Of a ſouldier aduancing himſelfe, to go before the troopes, be it to come firſt to his lodging, or for any other occaſion, or wandring heere and there, and ſtragliug when he ſhould march.

46 Of not retiring ſo ſoone as the drum or trumpet ſhall ſound retreat, whether it be comming out of any towne, or skirmiſh or any other fight.

47 Of ſpeaking loud, or making a noiſe in the battel or any other place, where ſilence is to be vſed, except thoſe who haue power to command. *In-*

Instructions of the Marshall for the better inabling of the Captaine of the watch, to the executing of his charge in this present Colony. the 22. of Iune. 1611.

SIthence, as in euery liuing creature, there be many and sundry members, & those distinct in place and office, and all yet vnder the regiment of the soule, and heart, so in euery army, commonwealth, or Colonie (all bodies a like compounded) it cannot be otherwise for the establishment of the same in perfect order and vertue, but that there should be many differing parts, which directed by the chiefe, should helpe to gouerne and administer Iustice vnder him. And if it be thus in this ciuil Audit, & courts of a well setled State, much more sure as it required, to be in their beginnings, and no lesse shall we read, how that first & great commander ouer the Colony of the children of Israel, conducting them from Ægypt to make their plantation in the land of Promise, appointed Captains ouer Tribes and hundreds for the wars, and Elders to sit vpon the bench (whilest vnto himselfe all great causes were brought, whether martial, or ciuil to direct and determine it otherwise being impossible, so many and infinite occasions both being to be thought vpon, and requiring iudiciall audience, should euer come by one mã (of how indefatigable a spirit soeuer) to be decided or determined. Out of this example cõmended vnto vs by the holy writ, it may wel be, that many Officers are still continued in all vnited societies, religious and wel gouerned: hauing then thus religion, beside prescription and reason, (which mine owne breeding hath taught me how to make the best vse of, to be my guids in this new settlement, and in this strange and heathe-

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nous/contending with all the ſtrength and powers of my mind and body, I confeſſe to make it like our natiue country, I am not a little carefull to adhere & take vnto mine owne endeuours, as many furtherances, as may helpe to work out with me the ends of this great imployment, which hath now poſſeſſed and furniſhed all ſtates of Chriſtendom with diſcourſe and expectatiõ what may be the iſſue therof & to what perfection ſo great, & frequent leuies of monies, & annuall tranſportations for theſe foure yeares of men, and prouiſions, may bring this Engliſh plantation vnto: And as I haue conſtituted ſubalterne officers according both to the ancient & moderne order of the wars, and well approued the gouernment & magiſtracy, reſembling and maintaining the lawes of England, ſo I haue taken paines to preſent ſo many & ſuch inſtructions to ſuch ſpeciall officers/whom our neceſſity reacheth to eſtabliſh amongſt vs/as may moſt neereſt concerne them for the preſent, /leauing out yet I confeſſe many appertinent ones, which the time & our earely daies here of ſettlement may not yet admit of. Let me aduiſe therfore euery officer now eſtabliſhed, to hold it a ſeruice of duty faithfully to execute ſuch orders and inſtructions, as I haue made it my mindes labour to expreſſe and draw out for him. and amongſt the reſt/our no little ſafety conſiſting in our watch & guard as wel by day as night, we being ſet down in a ſtranger land, ſauage, and trecherous, and therfore many ſodaine and barbarous accidents to be feared, I haue as followeth extracted the duty of the captaine of the wrath an office not meanly appertaining and neceſſary vnto this Colony, and whoſe ignorance, and ſupine negligence may much indanger the ſafetie thereof.

That

That Captaine who is Captaine of the watch, must haue a speciall care of the safeguard and preseruation of the Towne or Fort committed to his charge, and of the liues and goods of the soldiers, and Inhabitants, that through his defect, negligence, or Ignorance in his charge, he giues not oportunity to the enemie to execute any of his deseignes, for the indamaging of the place or the Inhabitants: Now for the more faithfull executing of his charge, he shall doe well to take notice, that being the chiefe commander of the watch, he he is to answere for all Disorders, Misrules, Riots, Tumults and what vnquietnesse soeuer, shall happen in the Towne or Fort, and that if any of these shall fall out to be, he is to commit the parties so offending, to the Prouost Marshall, making the Gouernour there-with acquainted, that the offender may receiue such punishment, as his fault shall deserue, of what quallity soeuer he be.

At the setting of the watch, he is to repayre to the place of Arms, with his Gorget about his neck, if his company haue not the Guard, there to be present with the Sargeant Maior, at the drawing of the Billets for the Guards, that he may the better know the strength of his watch, and how the companies are disposed vpon their Guards.

He is to remaine from the setting of the watch vpon the main court of Guard, or Guard appointed for him & his Rounders, that if any occasion present it selfe wherin his endeauour is to be vsed, hee may be the readier found to receiue the cheife Officers direction, or to reforme any abuses that shall

come to his knowledge, by the misdemeanors of any to bee found in the campe, towne or fort.

The Ports being shut, and the word deliuered out from the Gouernor, he is to see that al his Gentlemen, appointed for his assistants, doe come vpon their guard, where he is so to order it that by drawing of Billets according to their lots, they may execute their rounds, whither first, second, third, &c. and after the Corporalls haue set out their centinells, hee is to passe from his court of guard, with three or foure of his assistants, and so to make the round about the campe, towne, or fort, from guard to guard, receiuing from euery Corporal the word of guet, that their be no error, or abuse, by variety of word: after which he is to goe into the court of guard, to see that such officers, rounders, and soldiers, apoynted for that guard, bee there present vpon their guard, then hee shall search the peices whither they be charged with Bullet, and that the soldiers bee furnished with poulder and match for the better defence of the guard, committed to his charge, so commanding and inioyning euery officer, and soldier to execute his duty, for ther better security of the campe, towne, or fort: hee shall depart to the next guard there to doe the like, and so from guard to guard, vntill hee hath visited all the guards and centinells of his watch, giuing in charge to the officers of each guard to send forth their rounders, according to their order and directions.

Further hee shall command all disordred people

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(vntimely ſitting vp late in vſuall aſſemblies, whither in priuat meetings, publike tap-houſes or ſuch like places) vnto their reſts, for which he ſhall cauſe all fire and candles to bee put out and raked vp in the towne, and ſuch night-walkers, or vnruly perſons whome hee ſhall meete in the ſtreets, he ſhall either ſend to their lodgings, or to the Prouoſt Marſhall, according as their miſdemeanour ſhall require.

Hee being returned to his owne court of guard ſhall ſee his rounders ſet forth euery one according to his order of Billet, from houre to houre, and he ſhall informe him-ſelfe from theſe rounders which walke their rounds, two howers before day breake, whither the Captaines and their guards, and their companies bee in armes according to their duties: if they bee not hee ſhall walke a round towards the morning vnto thoſe Guards, and cauſe them to be put in armes, and ſhall informe the gouernour of thoſe Officers neglects, that they may receiue puniſhment: after this at the diſcharge of the watch, hee is with his guard to attend the Serjeant Major for the ſafe opening of the Ports.

At the opening of the Ports, hee ſhall cauſe the people to ſtay that are to goe out of the Towne, a pretty diſtance from his guard, that they may giue no incombrance to his guard, vntill ſuch time, as he hath ſent out certaine Serjeants to diſcouer forth right, and vpon each ſide, as farre as the limmits of that fort are preſcribed: At the returne of the Serjeant, hee ſhall cauſe thoſe of the

Towne to goe out leiſurely and without thronging or confuſion, and thoſe without to come in, in like manner, warning the Gards to ſtand in armes one houre after.

From thence hee ſhall returne to the maine Guard or place of armes to aſſiſt the Serieant Maior for the diſpoſing of ſuch men as are appoynted vnto their ſeuerall buſines and workes of the Colony for the whole day following: and likewiſe to ſee that thoſe Captaines, who haue the Guard, do put in execution the cõmandements of the Marſhall for the trayning and diſciplining of their men for the better inabling them to the ſeruice of the Colony.

After which he ſhall do well to preſent himſelfe before the Gouernour, or chiefe Officer, to vnderſtand his further commaunds.

It ſhall bee his duty the time beeing come, when the general morning worke is to be left off, to cauſe the Drum to beate, and with his Guard of Rounders to aſſiſt the Captaines or Capt. to bring the laborers into the Church to heare diuine ſeruice, which beeing ended hee is to returne to the maine Court of Guard, there to be preſent for the ordering of all matters whatſoeuer to happen, during his time of being Captaine of the watch, and when it ſhall ſo fall out that the Indians do at any time come in way of trade or viſitation vnto the Camp, towne or fort, he ſhal leaue order with the Guards that they ſuffer not them to enter before ſuch time as they haue made him acquainted firſt of their beeing there, who ſhall informe the Gouernor to

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know his pleaſure, which beeing vnderſtood hee ſhal ſo accompliſh, at al times, appointing Guards vppon ſuch Indians, that they do not ſteale any of our Tooles, Axes, Howes, Swords, Peeces or what thing elſe; and that none of our people talke publikely or priuately with them, or that they truck or trade with them, or doe any other vnorderly Act, without leaue granted for the ſame from the Gouernour, or chiefe Officer, the omiſſion of which duty, will bee required at his hands.

Hee muſt likewiſe take notice of all ſuch breaches of the publique Lawes and Articles, as ſhall bee committed in the time of his Guard, and accordingly command ſuch perſons to the Prouoſt Marſhall, as ſhall bee found treſpaſſers and breakers of the ſaid Lawes and Articles.

At the time or houres appoynted for the afternoone worke of the Colony, euery labourer to his worke, and euery craftsman to his occupation, Smiths, Ioyners, Carpenters, Brick makers &. He ſhall cauſe the drumme to beate againe, to draw and call forth the people vnto their labour, when againe the worke on all hands towards night being to bee left off, hee is to cauſe the drumme likewiſe then to beate, and as before aſſiſt the Capt: with the whole company to bring them to euening prayer.

If it ſhall ſo bee that hee bee Capt. of the watch vpon Sonday, it ſhall be his duety to ſee that the Saboath be no waies prophaned, by any diſorders, gaming, drunkennes, intemperate meeting, or ſuch like, in publike or priuate, in the ſtreetes or within the houſes.

It ſhall be his duty halfe an houre before the diuine ſeruice, morning & euening, to ſhut the Ports and place Centinels, and the Bell hauing tolled the laſt time, he ſhal ſearch all the houſes of the towne, to command euery one, of what quality ſoeuer (the ſick and hurt excepted) to repaire to Church, after which he ſhall accompany all the guards with their armes, (himſelfe being laſt) into the Church, and lay the keyes before the Gouernor.

If at any time any alarme be taken, he is to ſtrengthen himſelfe from the maine court of gard, taking a competent proportion of that guard, for the ſecuring of his perſon, and ſo to repaire to the place where the alarme was giuen, to enforme himſelfe by what means the alarum came, cauſing his rounders to command all guards to be in armes for the readier execution and reſiſtance of any perill, and conſeruation of their charge, and if he find the alarum to be truly giuen, and that the enemy approch the Fort, towne, or campe, he is to ſend to aduertiſe the Gouernor or chiefe officers to know his directions for the aſſembling of guards, and ordering and drawing a force, for the better preuention of the enemies deſignes.

Laſtly, when the guard is ſet, and another Captaine hath the watch, hee ſhall preſent himſelfe before the Gouernor or chiefe Commander, to giue account vnto him of all ſuch accidents, treſpaſſes and neglects, as haue beene committed during the time of his watch.

Thus to conclude, though his office amongſt many others be a chief and principall office, and there

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be many weighty and frequent duties required in this great duty of the Captaine of the watch, yet these are the most essentiall and necessariest which I can yet aduise, the neerest to concerne vs.

Instructions of the Marshall, for the better inabling of a Captaine, to the executing of his charge in this present Colonie. Iune the 22. 1611.

THat Captaine that will honestly and religiously discharge himselfe, and the duty entrusted to him, shall doe well to conceiue of himselfe, as the maister of a family, who is at all times so to gouerne himselfe, as knowing assuredly that all the crimes and trespasses of his people vnder him shall bee exacted at his hands, not onely by his superior officer and Iudge here, but by the great Iudge of Iudges, who leaues not vnpunished the sinnes of the people, vpon the Magistrates, in whose hands the power and sword of Iustice and authority is committed, to restraine them from all delinquences, misdeeds and trespasses. And moreouer since the Captaine is to know, that not onely the command of their ciuill duties is at his directions, for which he is to answer, but likewise al their actions and practises which shal breake forth in them, contrary to the diuine prescriptions of Piety and Religion: their periuries, blasphemies, prophaneness, ryots, and what disorders soeuer, and generally all their breaches of both the sacred Tables, diuine, and morrall, to GOD and man, and in this place most especially, where the worke assumed, hath no other ends

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but such as may punctually aduance the glory, and propagation of the heauenly goodnesse, for which so many religious lawes and ordinances are establi-shed, and declared, all tending to the subsisting of a Colony, the first seed-plot and settlement of such a new temporary kingdom and state, as may reduce, and bring poore misbeleeuing miscreants, to the knowledge of the eternall kingdom of God (there-fore by him first shut vp in misbeliefe, that in his due time, when it should so please him, hee might againe on them shew mercy) It is carefully there-fore by each Captaine to be considered, how pre-tious the life of a poore souldier is, but how much more pretious his soule, and that he make consci-ence how he expose the first to apparant ruine and mischiefe, or suffer the other to run on into head-long destruction: for the first let his wisedom, knowledge, and circumspection be euer awake, and ready how to imploy, and when and with what as-surances, regards and cautions, either left to his owne power, or prescribed him by vertue of these from the Marshall, and for the other, let him first be mindfull to giue witnesses in his owne life, how carefull hee is to please God, who must blesse all that he vndertakes, and walke himselfe in a noble example of Iustice and truth; which doth not one-ly enforce a reputation and respect from other men, but an imitation and following of the like by other men: And vnto this may the diuerse and frequent changes and strictnesse of the place where we are, and the hardnesse of the many with whom he shal haue to do, with other chances & difficulties

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be motiues ſufficient to perſwade him, in which yet let him remember this, that it is in vaine in ſuch place as heere, to pretend onely to bee vertuous and religious, except a man bee vertuous and religious indeed, and that vertue extend it ſelfe to example. But ſince I aſſure my ſelfe that of this aduice no Capt. voluntarily imploying himſelfe in ſuch a buſines as this is, and onely for the buſineſſe ſake, hath any need, I commend him to the following inſtructions.

Euery Captaine ſhall (if conueniently hee may) preſent himſelfe before his Colonel or Gouernor, once a day, to vnderſtand his commands, the which hee muſt bee carefull, neither to exceed at any time, nor bee defectiue in their full accompliſhment, albeit he ſhall haue a ſhew and preſentment at any time of a better aduantage, ſince concerning his imployment hee may bee ignorant of the chiefe commaunders ends.

Hee ſhall doe well to haue a ſpeciall eye and regard ouer his company, that they as well breake not the publique Lawes, and Orders preſcribed them, but alſo performe all dueties and ſeruices vnto which they ſhall bee for the preſent commaunded, the which that he may with the better aptneſſe and conueniency draw them vnto, it ſhalbe his duty to haue knowledg, and take notice of euery one of his vnder Officers, offices and duties; that he may the readier reforme faults committed, eyther by negligence, or ignorance, and at the time of watch he ſhall ſend his Serieant to the Serieant maior for the word, and if he haue

the watch himſelfe, hee ſhall after the word giuen out, call vpon his court of guard, all his company (vnleſſe his Centinels) and aſſembled together, humbly preſent themſelues on their knees, and by faithfull and zealous prayer vnto almighty God commend themſelues and their indeauours to his mercifull protection.

After prayer, either the Captaine himſelfe, or ſome one of his vnder officers, ſhall accompany the Centinell to the place of Guet, after which he ſhall ſearch all the pieces vpon the court of guard, that they be charged with bullet againſt the Captaine of the watch or Serjeant Major ſhall come to viſit them, and alſo that they be furniſhed with Poulder and Match, for the diſcharge of their duties, during the time of their watch and ward: and it is his duty, after that the Serjeant Major or Captaine of the watch haue made their round ſome time after midnight to walke his round, to ſee that his Centinels do hold good watch in their guet, & that all things bee quiet and peaceable, and no diſorders in the towne, and that if alarum be giuen, he giue order to his Centinels to take it with al ſecrecy, without any tumult or noiſe made, for the exact performance whereof, he muſt haue eſpeciall care that he weaken not his guard, by giuing leaue vnto any of them to be abſent from the guard, but vpon iuſt and lawfull cauſe, & reaſon to be alledged: likewiſe he is to appoint certaine gentlemen for rounders in his company, the which are to make their ſaid rounds from houre to houre, according to the directions of the Captaine of the watch.

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Further, about two houres before day, the Captaine ſhall put on his armes, and cauſe all his company to arme themſelues, and ſo to ſtand in armes vntill one houre after the diſcharge of the watch in the morning, which time expired, he ſhall returne with his company vnto the court of guard, and there, with publike praier, giue vnto almighty God humble thankes and praiſes, for his mercifull and ſafe protection that night, and commend himſelfe and his, to his no leſſe mercifull protection and ſafegard for the day following.

And becauſe that, during the watch, that time is appointed for the exerciſing of his men, and faſhioning them to their armes, he ſhall ſet vp a conuenient marke by his court of guard, where hee ſhall teach his men the exerciſe of their armes, both for the comely and needfull vſe therof, as the offenſiue practiſe againſt their enemies, at which marke his men ſhall diſcharge their pieces twice, both morning and euening, at the diſcharge of the watch, hauing procured from the Gouernor ſome prize of incouragement due vnto him that ſhall ſhoot neereſt, then he ſhall file and ranke, & exerciſe his men in ſuch military actions, according vnto ſuch forme and exerciſe, as he ſhall receiue from the Marſhall, not forgetting by the way, that all the Courts of guard, and all the members of the watch and ward, are vnder the command of the Capt. of the watch.

Further, the Captaine is to make it his eſpecial duty to haue religious and manly care ouer the poore ſick ſoldiers or labourers vnder his command, for which cauſe he ſhall viſite ſuch as are ſick, and prouide ſo that they bee attended, their lodgings

kept sweet, and their beds standing the same heigth from the ground which is prouided for in the publique Iniunctions, as likewise hee shall call for such things for them out of the store, or from the Phisitions or Surgeons cheſt, as the neceſſitie of their sickneſſe shall require.

Further he is to know, becauſe we are not onely to exerciſe the duty of a Souldier, but of the husbandman, and that in time of the vacancie of our watch and ward wee are not to liue idely, therefore the Captaine ſending his Serieant to the Serieant Maior for the word, ſhall likewiſe giue in charge vnto his Serjeant to make demand of the Serieant Major, what ſeruice, worke, and buſineſſe he hath in charge, from the Gouernor, to command him and his men to goe vppon him the next morning, after notice whereof, he ſhall ſo prouide, that he and his men be ready at the relieuing of the morning watch, the Drum ſummoning him there-vnto to effect the ſame, for which he ſhall bring his men vnto the place of Armes, by the maine Court of guard, where the Serjeant Major, or the Captaine of the watch, ſhall conduct them to the place of the ſubſiſting buſineſſe, prouiding them ſuch labouring and needfull Inſtruments or tooles, as the worke for the preſent ſhall require, in which worke the Captaine himſelfe ſhall do exceeding worthily to take paines and labour, that his Souldiers ſeeing his induſtry and carefulneſſe, may with more cheerfulneſſe loue him, and bee incouraged to the performance of the like in that buſineſſe whereupon they are imploied; contrariwiſe himſelfe taking his eaſe,

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and inioyning them to toile and worke, may breed both a wearineſſe of the buſineſſe in the imployed, and giue a way vnto much hatred, and contempt vnto himſelfe.

Now concerning the tooles and inſtruments, and the furniſhing his ſoldiers therewith, the Captaine ſhall ſend his Serieant to the ſtore to make demand thereof, and leauing a note vnder his hand for the receipt of the ſame, thereby charging him-ſelfe to the redeliuerie of them againe at the finiſhing of the worke. The companies thus furniſhed, and being aſſembled in the place of armes, the Serieant Maior or Captaine of the watch, vpon their knees ſhall make their publike and faithfull prayers vnto almighty God for his bleſſing and protection to attend them in this their buſineſſe the whole day after ſucceeding, which done the Serieant Maior or Captaine of the watch ſhal extract out of the companies howſoeuer deuided, and deliuer vnto euery Maiſter of the worke appointed, his propper and ſeuerall Ging, to take their wayes therevnto, where the ſaid Maiſters and ouer-ſeers of ſuch workes ſhal be preſent with them to labour, and hold to labour ſuch his Ginge vntill 9. or ten of the clock, according vnto the coldneſſe or heate of the day, at which time he ſhall not ſuffer any of his company to be negligent, and idle, or depart from his worke, vntill the Serieant maior, or Capt. of the watch cauſing the drum to beat ſhall fetch them in vnto the Church to heare diuine ſeruice, which beeing effected, euery man ſhall repaire to his lodging, to prouide himſelfe of his dinner, and to eaſe and reſt

himſelfe vntill two or three of the clocke in the after-noone, acording to the heat and coldneſſe of the day, at which time the drumme beating, the Capt: ſhall againe draw forth his company vnto the place of Armes as aforeſaid, to bee diſpoſed of as before vppon their worke vntill fiue or ſix of the clocke, at which time the drumme beating as before, at the command of the Sarjeant maior or Capt. of the watch, they ſhalbe by one of them brought in againe vnto the Church to Euening prayer, which beeing ended they ſhall diſmiſſe the company; thoſe that are to ſet the watch, with charge to prepare their Armes, the others vnto their reſts and lodgings.

All theſe duties the Captaine muſt not be ignorant nor negligent to put in execution, as being duties which will be exactly required at his hands by the Marſhall, as alſo ſo to behaue himſelfe that he may be as well beloued as obeyed of his ſouldiers, that thereby they may as well know, how to obey, as he to command, and that he endeuour by all meanes to conſerue his men, as annoy his enemy, & painefully to execute with al diligence ſuch matters as he is inioyned by his ſuperiors, and to haue no apprehenſion of feare, but of ſhame and infamie.

Inſtructions of the Marſhall for the better enabling of a Lieſtenant to the executing of his charge in this preſent Colonie Iune *the* 22. 1611.

WHen the Captaine is preſent he is to be aſſiſting to his Captaine, in prouiding that all directions that are commanded by the Superior Officer

Officer, as well his Captain as other, be put in execution, that the company be well and orderly gouerned, and ſuch duties duly and dayly performed as are inioyned by the Gouernor or cheiſe officer; and likewiſe that the duties of the inferiour officers or Soldiers be no leſſe diligently and ſedulouſly diſcharged, for he being, as is ſaid, a helpe, and aide vnto his Captaine, is therefore accountant to and with his Captain for ſuch omiſſions, diſorders and neglects, as the company ſhalbe found faulty in.

He ought faithfully to informe his Capt: of all abuſes, diſorders, neglects, and contempts that ſhall happen in the company, of what nature or condition ſoeuer they bee.

If his Captain ſhal at any time demand his opinion in any matter of conſequence, he ſhall faithfully and ſincerely deliuer it, but not preſume to aduiſe his Capt. vndemanded, vnles it be vpon extraordinary occaſiō of preſent and imminent perill.

It ſhalbe his duty in all quarrels, braules, debates, and diſcontentments of his ſoldiers to accord and agree them without partiallity, and with the leaſt troubling of his Cap. with the ſame, & if he cannot with his curteſies, and gentle interpoſition worke them into peaceable agreement, hee ſhall then acquaint his Captaine, and afterwards faithfully put in execution his Captaines directions.

He ought to traine & exerciſe the company that they may be expert in the vſe of their armes when they ſhall be commanded to publike ſeruice.

He ought likewiſe to ſee that the inferiour officers be duly obei'd the one by the other without ſingularity or contradictiō, & the ſoldiers obey thē all

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in generall, each one according to his place.

By his care euery Squadron ſhal haue his armes ſeruiceable and cleane, and at the ſetting of the watch that they be prouided of pouder, match, and bullet, for the defence of the guard, and if the company be vnfurniſhed to aduertiſe his Captaine, or ſend his Serieant to the munition Maiſter, that order may bee preſently taken for the ſupplie thereof.

Hee ſhall doe well, if conueniently he may, morning and euening (or at leaſt once a day) to preſent him-ſelfe before his Captaine, to know his commands, and to informe his Captaine, of the ſtate of his Companie.

It ſhalbe his duty to haue care that the company bee ready (as is expreſt in the Captaines duty) to go forth and attend the daily buſineſſe, and publike labour appertayning to the Colonie, which ſhalbe comaunded by the chiefe officer, In which hee ſhall haue a hand in executing, and an eye in ouer-ſeeing, that euery one take his due paines, and not loyter, and idlely miſpend the time appoynted vnto the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſſe.

Hee is to haue a hearty and religious care that the ſouldiers doe not make breach of the lawes, and duties, diuine, ciuill, or martiall, inioyned them to obſerue vpon ſo neceſſary reaſons and ſtrict penalties, but that he informe, correct and puniſh to the vtmoſt of his authority limited, the treſpaſſers of the ſame, or the omiſſion of any duty whatſoeuer, with the approbation of his Captaine.

Hee is not to make it his leaſt care to ouer-ſee

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and take charge of the lodging and bedding of all in generall in his company, that according vnto the publike edict the preſeruation of their healths be prouided for, and that one point of ſlothfullneſſe in the common ſoldier preuented, and met with, of lying vpon or to neere the ground, which neglect in the officer hath bin the loſſe of many a man.

For his order of command and march in the field, and quartering he ſhalbe appoynted the manner thereof by the Marſhall, when occaſion of ſeruice ſhall ſo require, like-wiſe the order of trayning and exerciſing his Captaines company he ſhall haue vnder the marſhalls hand.

Hee is amongſt other his duties moſt carefully, like a charitable and wel inſtructed Chriſtian, mercifull and compaſſionate, make often and daily ſuruey of ſuch of his company as ſhalbe viſited with ſickneſſe, or wounded by any caſualty of warre, gunpoulder, or other-wiſe, in which hee ſhall take ſuch order that the lodgings of ſuch as ſhalbe ſo ſicke or hurt, be ſweet and cleanely kept, them-ſelues attended and dreſt, and to the vttermoſt of his power to procure either from the ſtore, or the Phiſition and Surgeons cheſt, ſuch comforts, healps, and remedies, as may be adminiſtred and applied vntó them, and to haue care that they be not defrauded of thoſe meanes and remedies which are for them deliuered out of the ſaid ſtore or cheſts.

And for that this officer is in the abſcence of his Captaine to be called vnto the Marſhall Court as his deputie, for the better inhabling of his iudgement, when his opinion is to be required in the cenſure of offences and crimes of what quality ſoeuer, which ſhalbe brought

thither to be ſentenced, I refer him to the abſtract of the lawes in breefe anexed vnto the duty of his Capt.

Inſtructions of the Marſhall for the better enabling of an Enſigne to the executing of his charge in this preſent Colonie, Iune *the* 22. 1611.

IT is requiſite for euery ſoldier to ſtand vpon his credit and reputation, propoſing vnto himſelfe that their can be no leſſe equall, or to be compared with diſhonour, & ſure in matters of armes and their execution, what diſhonour can bee greater then the loſſe of the enſigne, for which it ought to be committed to the charge of a right valiant, and well gouerned ſoldier, who may not leaue nor looſe it, but where the loſſe of his life ſhall quit him of that duty.

So farre as toucheth his command, or gouernment in the company, he is to know that he hath no command where his Captaine or Lieftenant are preſent, but in their abſence I referre him to the duty of the Capt: which he is to execute as religiouſly, painfully, and circumſpectly as the Captaine: he beeing anſwerable vnto his Captaine for all defects, neglects, diſorders, and contempts of duties, in his company whatſoeuer.

In the gouernment of his company he is to be aſiſtant vnto his ſuperiour officers, in teaching and inabling all his inferiours, euery one his perticular duty, with faire perſwaſion and all gentlenes, and ſweetnes of command, and if any thing ſhall happen, either diſorders or neglects of duties, it ſhall be fit for him to ad-

aduertiſe his ſuperior officers that redreſſe may be had, for he hath no power of himſelfe in their preſence to puniſh, correct, or do any act of executions vpon his companions.

When the time of exerciſe and training ſhalbe of the companie, he ſhall be there ready and aſſiſtant vnto his ſuperiour officer (if ſo be it his coulours be not drawne forth)for the better furtherance of him in the ſo training,and diſciplining of the men.

Hee ſhall ſee all commands of his ſuperior Officers put in execution, aud not ſtand ignorantly in defence (as ſome haue) and it is the property of the ignorant ſo to do,that he is tyed to no other duties,but to the carrying of his coulours. For no inferiour officers duty, whether Sargeant or corporalls, but he is to performe and execute (if they ſhall be by any diſaſter, defeate, or viſitation of ſickneſſe diſabled perſonally to diſcharge it themſelues) being ſo commanded by his Superior officers, during the time of guard, yea the duty of the Centinell he is to vndergoe, and from which neither the Captaine nor Lieftenant are exempted vpon vrgent occaſion.

In the happning of any diſpute, quarrell, or debate amongſt the ſoldiers, the ſame being brought to his know ledge,he ſhall do his beſt to end and compound, whoſe authority & perſwaſions,if they ſhal not be powerfull enough to reconcile & ſet at one, he ſhal then informe his Lieftenant, or Captaine: that order with the moſt ſpeed & conuenience, may be taken therein.

He ſhall hold it his duty to viſit the ſick or hurt in his company, and to his power of them take the ſame care, and make the ſame charitable prouiſion

for, as is inioynd both the Captaine and Lieftenant.

It is his duty to command the Corporalls to bring their ſquadrons to his lodging, who ſhal conduct them to his Lieftenant, and they both conduct them to their Captaine, at the beating of the Drum, whither for any manuall labour and worke, for the Colony, or whither to bee lead vnto the Church at any time to heare diuine ſeruice.

He is to viſit the armes of the Company, and at the ſetting of the watch to take care, and ſo at all time, that they be not vnſeruiceable, and if any want bee then of match, poulder, or bullet, or what elſe defect, hee is to aduertiſe his Superior Officers, that they may then and at all other times bee ſupplied and amended.

To bee breefe hee is an aſſiſtant to the Lieftenant in the ſame nature that the Lieftenant is to the Captaine, and may not by any meanes intrude into the command of the one or other, they being preſent.

In the abſence of the Captaine, and Lieftenant (when hee is then to bee Captaine of the watch) I referre him to the duty of the ſayd Captayne of the watch.

For his Order of march, and flying of his collours, and his carriage in the field, and vpon ſeruice, he ſhalbee ordred and inſtructed by word of mouth from the Marſhall, when occaſion ſhalbe offered.

Thus mutch is needfull for him to know touching his command, and his carriage to his officers and company, ſo far forth as hee and they are ſoldiers, and as the neceſſity of this preſent ſtate and condition which we are in doth require. But concerning the publike and dayly manuall buſineſſe

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which appertaine to our ſetling there as Planters of a Colonie, he is to make it his duty, to be a diligent not onely ouer-ſeer, but labourer, himſelfe accompanying therein, and ſeconding the example of his Captaine, and induſtrious Lieutenant, that the neceſſary and daily taskes of ſuch workes and husbandry (without which we cannot here keepe footing, nor poſſibly ſubſiſt) may be in due time accompliſht and brought to paſſe.

Inſtructions of the Marſhall for the better enabling of a Serjeant to the executing of his charge in this preſent Colonie, June *the* 22. 1611.

HAt Captaine who ſhall diſpoſe of a Halbert, by vertue whereof a Serjeant is knowne, ought to make choiſe of a man well approoued, that hath paſſed the inferior grades of a reſolute ſpirit, quick apprehenſion, and actiue body, for it is a place of great paines and promptitude, and that Serjeant who will be able to execute his duty in ſinceritie and vprightneſſe, muſt not be ſlack to puniſh where it is deſerued, nor ouer raſh to abuſe his authority, vnbefitting an officer of ſuch moment.

This officer hath in the abſence of his ſuperior officers the command of the company, to ſee them doe their duties, and obſerue lawes and orders in all things, and puniſhment of them by his Halbert, or otherwiſe in his diſcretion, for defect or negligence in any part of order.

This officer is to attend vpon the Serjeant Major for the word vpon the ſhutting in of the Ports, at the

Gouernors lodging or place of armes, according as the Serjeant Major ſhall appoint, then he is to giue the word to his Captaine, Lieftenant, and Enſigne, and vnto his corporall or corporalls hauing the guard.

Hee muſt ſee the Soldiers of his company furniſhed and prouided with munition, as ſhotte, poulder, and match, at the ſetting of the watch.

Hee is to call, or cauſe to bee called the Corporalls roule, to ſee who are abſent or negligent in the diſcharge of their duties.

Hee is to ſee each ſouldiers armes cleanly kept, and ſeruiceable, and if default be, he is to reprooue the corporall for his negligence in the ouer-ſight of that dutie, and to puniſh the ſouldier.

Hee muſt ſee the ſouldiers practiſe their armes, and therefore it is requiſite that he know the vſe of all ſorts of armes himſelfe.

If the watch be ſet by ſquadrons, he ſhall leade that ſquadron, that is to watch to the *Parado*, and there draw Billets for his guard, and from thence lead them to the guard.

He ſhall ſee the ſetting out of the Centinels, and after ſhall haue care that ſilence and good order be kept vpon the guard, and that no man depart from the guard without the leaue of him, or his corporall, and that no man be abſent aboue one halfe houre, hauing a ſpecial regard that hee weaken not his guard, by giuing leaue vnto aboue two at a time to be abſent, leaſt he diſable himſelfe in the performance of that duty of truſt and charge which is committed vnto him of the guard.

Hee ſhall ſee that his corporall or corporals, do put his or their ſquadrons into armes, two houres before

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the relieuing of the watch, who ſhall ſo abide in armes, at leaſt one whole houre after.

If the watch be ſet by whole companies, it is his duty to place euery ſouldier in his order, and to ſee them march in ranke and file, and himſelfe being eldeſt Serjeant to march vpon the right point in the vaunt-guard: if he be the yongeſt he is to march vpon the left point in the rere-ward, each taking care of halfe of the company, vnleſſe when more companies march together, they be appointed any other place by a ſuperior officer.

When the Serjeant is appointed to lead out any ſhot, he ſhall goe vpon the ſide of the vtmoſt ranke, and ſee that they take their leuell, & giue fier, and do all things with comlineſſe and leiſure, & ſo likewiſe in the retrait.

A Serjeant of each company, preſently after the diſcharge of the watch ſhall bee in the place of armes, or market place, to attend the Captaine of the watch to the opening of the Ports, that they may be imploied by him, for the diſcouery without the forts, of any ambuſhes or attempts of the enemy, with ſuch guard as hee ſhall appoint them, the Captaine of the watch hauing cauſed all thoſe of the towne, about, to go forth, to forbeare and ſtay vntill the ſaid Serjeants returne, which Serjeants are to command thoſe that are comming in, to ſtay vntill thoſe in the towne are comming forth, & then they ſhal diſcouer right forth before the Port, and to both ſides of the Port, ſo farre vntill the diſcouerers of the other forts meete where they end; the diſcouerers being returned, thoſe of the towne ſhall be ſuffered to paſſe out leiſurely, & after thoſe being without ſhal come in as leiſurely, without throng or crowd, that they be the better diſcerned by the guard what they are. The Ports beeing open, the Serjeants ſhall

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returne to their guards, where they ſhall inſtruct their ſouldiers in the practiſe of their armes, and ſhall ſhew them the ready vſe of them, and doe their indeauours by their beſt meanes, to incourage the towardly, and inſtruct the ignorant.

If vpon his guard, in the abſence of his ſuperior officer, any ſoldier of his guard ſhall offend, hee ſhall eyther puniſh him by his Halbert, or if the qualitie of the offence ſo deſerue, he ſhall diſarme him, and keepe him priſoner vpon the guard, vntill the watch bee releiued, and then hee ſhall bring him to his ſuperior officers, that he may receiue condigne puniſhment according to the condition of his offence.

The Serjeant ought to know euery ſouldier, and to take notice of their particular lodgings, and to make it a point of his duty to ſee that they keepe their lodgings cleane, and that their beds doe ſtand a yard aboue the ground, to haue an eye into their diet, their thriftineſſe and conuerſation, to aduiſe them to the beſt, whereof he is to make report vnto the Captaine or chiefe officer, that they may receiue eſtimation for good, and puniſhment for euill behauiour.

He is to informe himſelfe of the ſick, or hurt, in the company, and to viſit them once a day, and to inquire whether they bee not defrauded by the Phiſitions and Surgeons, of ſuch neceſſary helpes as are deliuered vnto them, for their preſeruations and recoueries, and to informe his Captaine of the negligence and abuſe of ſuch, who ſhould in that caſe deale vniuſtly with them that their diſhoneſty may receiue due puniſhment.

He is likewiſe to addreſſe himſelfe vnto the Serjeant Major, and Store-maiſter, for the ſupplying of his com-

company with munition, and victuals, vpon any occasion: and concerning the munition, he is to haue a principall care, that the ſouldier doe not ſpend it away in vaine, but onely at ſuch times as they are appointed for exerciſing and training.

He is likewiſe to take notice of all defects and abuſes in his company, and to enforme his ſuperiour officers, that they may be redreſſed, and Iuſtice take place,

He ſhall with great diligence attend the commands of his Captaine, and of the Serjeant Major, and at all times put them in preſent execution, rebuking ſuch as doe amiſſe, ſhewing them their faults, and teaching them by a good example in himſelfe, to tread in the way of all ciuilitie and goodneſſe. If any debate ſhall happen betweene ſouldier and ſouldier, hee hauing knowledge thereof, ſhall doe his indeauor to agree, and reconcile them, that it come not to his ſuperior officers, and if through obſtinacie hee cannot agree them, hee ſhall commit them, or informe his ſuperior officers, who may take order therein.

He is to prouide that none of the company bee abſent when the Drum ſhall call them forth to worke, in which workes he is to be a preſident himſelfe, both by labouring in the ſame, and calling vpon others to doe the like,

He is to goe to the Store, to take out ſuch Tooles, as are required for the workes in hand, and there to vnder-write vnto the booke of the ſtore-Maiſter, or vnto a note to be filed, thereby charging himſelfe to be accountable for the ſaid tooles, when the worke ſhall be performed, ouer which he is to haue a regard, that they be not neglectfully layed vp, ſpoyled nor broken

without examining by what meanes they came so broken, that the wilfull breaker thereof may receiue punishment, and the said toole or tooles so broken, with all the pieces, he shall bring vnto the store, to shew the same for his better discharge.

Instructions of the Marshall for the better enabling of a Corporall vnto the discharge of his duty in this present Colonie, Iune *the* 22. 1611.

THe Corporall is in grade and dignity aboue the priuate souldier, and therefore care ought to bee had in the choosing of this officer, for that it is an office of good account, and by neglect of this duty, many inconueniences may come vpon a camp, towne, or fort, therefore it is fit that hee surmount and excell his inferiors in valour, diligence and iudgment, and likewise in the practise and vse of all sorts of armes, whereby he may the better bee enabled to instruct and teach this squadron committed to his charge.

The Corporall ought (hauing the third part of the company giuen him in command) to sort and assist them in their quartering or lodging, to haue a care that they be cleane and sweet, and that their beds in the same bee laide three foote from the ground, hee is to carry a hand ouer their dyet, thriftinesse, and conuersation, and to aduise and instruct them at all times to demeane themselues as good Christians ought to do, and to make report thereof vnto his Captaine or chiefe officer, that from them they may receiue credit

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and eſtimation for good behauiour, and puniſhment and diſgrace for their miſdemenours.

Hee is to haue a ſpeciall care of their Armes to ſee them duly furniſhed and kept in order, and when the Drum beateth to bee in a readineſſe at the Colonies, and if any bee abſent, hee ſhall make it knowne to his Serjeant or ſuperior officer.

When he marcheth, hee is to lead a file, hee ought to bee daily conuerſant with his little company committed vnto his charge, and the company beeing in the field, to lodge with them, and prouide to his power for their wants, and to inſtruct and teach them how to vſe and handle the weapon they carry: Likewiſe, to remember well how each one is armed and appointed when hee receiueth him into charge, then to ſee no part of his furniture or armes bee broken or ſpoiled, but to haue care that they bee preſerued cleane and ſeruice-able.

Hee ought to haue a vigilant eye vpon the good behauiour of his company, not ſuffering them to vſe any vnlawfull and prohibited games, nor that they giue themſelues to exceſſe of drinking, ſurfitting and ryot, but that they bee conformable to all the Martiall lawes: that they likewiſe make ſpare of their pay or victuals, the better to furniſh themſelues in comely and decent manner, with apparell and other neceſſaries fitte and requiſite for them, wherein the Corporall ought to vſe his vtmoſt endeauour.

In preſence of his Captaine, or ſuperior officer, hee is to take vppon him no more then the condition of his office doth require, but diligently to attend and execute what they ſhall command, that his

example may ſerue for a Preſident to the reſt of his ſquadron.

At the ſetting of the watch hee is to ſee that they be furniſhed with poulder, Bullet and match, and that their armes be ſeruiceable and ſoldier-like.

If the company watch by ſquadrons, he and his ſquadron ſhall be brought by the Serjeant vnto the place of watch, and from him receiue the word and directions, in what maner, and where he ſhall place his Centinels, whether by day or night, which hee is to ſee performed.

When the Corporall with his ſquadron ſhall bee brought to the place where he and they ſhall watch, he and they muſt prouide eft-ſoones for wood for fyring vpon the guard, that beſide for their owne comfort, they may haue fire ready alwayes vpon the guarde to light their match vpon any proffered occaſion.

Hee is to cauſe ſilence to bee kept vppon the court of guard, and to gouerne the watch, ſo that the labour bee equally diuided of his ſquadron, either in watch, worke, or ſeruice, and to take care in all reſpects, that they performe the duties of good and honeſt ſoldiers.

His Centinels being placed, hee is to let none paſſe without the word, vnleſſe it bee the Captaine of the watch, or Serjeant Major, vnto whom (after hee ſhall haue perfect knowledge of them,) hee is to deliuer the word at their firſt round, but before the deliuery of the word, hee ſhall take the Captaine of the watch and Serjeant Major alone within his guard, the corporall beeing accompanied with halfe a dozen of ſhot with Match in Cock, to haue an eye ouer the reſt of the rounders that accompany the Captaine of the watch

or Sarjeant Major and not to ſuffer the rounders to come within the centinell, & if at any time of the night after their firſt round, the Serjeant Maior or Captaine of the watch ſhall goe their round, as it is their duties, then they are to giue the word to the Corporal, vnleſſe they miſtruſt and doubt the memory of any Corporall: the Corporall is not to goe out ſingle to take the word of any round but to take two, or three, or more of his guard with him, and if it ſhalbe a round of more then two, then hee ſhall draw out all his men in his guard in their armes, the Corporall ſhall at no time (to receiue the word) paſſe beyond the Centinell, but make him that hath the word to come forward within the Centinell, and ſhall cauſe the reſt to ſtand without the Centinell, and thoſe that are out by the Corporall for his guard ſhall keepe their eies and armes in a readineſſe ouer him that is to giue or take the word of the Corporall, vntill ſuch time as the Corporall be ſatiſfied of him.

He muſt make good his guard vntill he bee releiued the which hee ſhall the better doe if hee keepe his men together vpon the guard; he muſt viſite the Centinels ſometimes vnawares to them, and muſt be ready to go to them at the firſt call.

Hee ſhall put his men in armes two houres before the diſcharge of the watch, ſo to remayne one houre after.

Hee ſhall warne his Centinells to make noe alarum but vpon iuſt cauſe, and then with as much ſilence as may be, and in like ſilence hee muſt aduertiſe the Captaine of the watch, and the next guards vnto him, and ſo without notice or ſigne of confuſiõ from one guard

vnto an other.

If vpon his guard any of his ſoldiers ſhal miſdemeane himſelfe, or offend in any of the publique lawes, diuine, ciuill, or martiall, he ſhall bring him to his ſuperior officer, then vpon the guard, that he may receiue puniſhment.

His duty is to prouide that none of his Squadron, be abſent, when the drumme ſhall call to any labour, or worke, or at what time ſoeuer they ſhall be commanded therevnto for the ſeruice of the Collonie, in the performance of which ſaid workes he is to be an example of the reſt of his Squadron by his owne labouring therein, and by encouraging and calling vpon others at any time negligent, idle and ſlothfull, that thereby giuing encoraging to his ſuperior officers he may be held by them worthy of a higher place.

Hee muſt likewiſe receiue ſuch inſtruments and tooles, as ſpades, ſhouels, axes, &c. imployed in the worke, from his Sarjeant to diſpoſe, and to deliuer the ſame vnto the labourers with all the care he may, to his vtmoſt, that none of them be broken, loſt, or wilfully ſpoiled, without drawing the parties ſo breaking, looſing and wilfully ſpoyling the ſame into puniſhment; and after the worke done he ſhall gather the ſaid tooles in againe and re-deliuer them vp vnto his Sargeant, all, and the ſame, who is to be accountable vnto the maiſter of the ſtore vnto whoſe booke he hath vnderwritten for the receipt of them.

And by reaſon he is well knowing of euery man

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in his Squadron, and thereby cannot but misse the pretence of any man from any duty whatsoeuer, sooner then haply the superiour officers may, his care shall bee to attend his squadron to the vsuall workes and day-labours, and vnto frequent prayers, and the diuine seruice at all times, and vpon all the dayes in the weeke, giuing due notice vnto his superiour officer, of the neglect of eyther duties in their kinde, that reformation may follow.

Hee shall not suffer any gaming, heare any prophane lewd speeches, swearing, brawling, &c. or see any disorder whatsoeuer vppon his court of guard, or else-where, without present information giuen thereof vnto his superiour officer, that the offenders may bee duly punished.

Hee shall take notice of all bands and proclamations published by the Generall, procuring a copie of the same from the Prouost Marshall, the same duly to bee read vnto his squadron, that they may bee made the perfecter in the knowledge of them, and thereby learne the better to forbeare the trespassing in forbidden things, remembring the penaltie of the same, and execute things commanded, considering the reward thereof, whether in Campe, Towne or Forte, Field or garrison.

Hee shall read, or cause to bee read, the Souldiers dutye, euery time of his guarde in some conuenient time and place, during the

the ſame, thereby to remember them the better of their generall duties.

Inſtructions of the Marſhall for the better enabling of a priuat ſoldier, to the executing of his duty in this preſent Colonie. Iune 22. 1611.

IT is requiſite that he who will enter into this function of a ſoldier, that he dedicate himſelfe wholly for the planting and eſtabliſhing of true religion, the honour of his Prince, the ſafety of his country, and to learne the art which he profeſſeth, which is in this place to hold warre, and the ſeruice requiſite to the ſubſiſting of a colonie: There be many men of meane deſcent, who haue this way attained to great dignity, credit, and honor.

Hauing thus dedicated himſelfe with a conſtant reſolution, he ought to be diligent, carefull, vigilant and obedient, and principaly to haue the feare of God, and his honor in greateſt eſteeme.

In making choyſe of his familiar accquaintance, let him haue care that they be of religious and honeſt conditions, not factious nor mutenous murmurers, nor euill languaged and worſe diſpoſed perſons: his choyſe beeing made he is to carry himſelfe diſcreete, temperate, quiet and friendly, withholding himſelfe from being to lauiſh of ſpeech, for ſuch as take liberty vnto themſelues to talke licentiouſly, to ſlander, raile, and backbite others, do vſually make bankrout of their friends, of eſtimation, and of their owne peace and quiet of conſcience.

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He muſt be carefull to ſerue God priuately and publiquely;for all profeſſions are therevnto tied,that carry hope with them to proſper,and none more highly then the ſouldier, for hee is euer in the mouth of death, and certainly hee that is thus religiouſly armed, fighteth more confidently and with greater courage, and is thereby protected through manifold dangers, and otherwiſe vnpreuentable euents.

He muſt bee no blaſphemer nor ſwearer,for ſuch an one is contemptible to God and the world, and ſhall be aſſured to be found out and puniſhed by the diuine Iuſtice: whereof we haue inſtant examples.

He muſt refraine from dicing, carding, and Idle gaming:for common gamſters, although they may haue many good parts in them, yet commonly they are not eſteemed according to their better qualities, but cenſured according to their worſt, procuring enemies, queſtions, brawles, and a thouſand following inconueniences.

He muſt not ſet his minde ouer-greedily vpon his belly,and continuall feeding,but reſt himſelfe contented with ſuch prouiſions as may bee conueniently prouided,his owne labour purchaſe, or his meanes reach vnto: aboue all things he muſt eſchew that deteſtable vice of drunkenneſſe; for then a man is not apt nor good for any thing,and by that beaſtly diſorder, many great armies haue miſcarried, and much diſquiet and tumults raiſed in campe, and ciuill townes,wherevpon doth fall the ſword of Iuſtice vpon their necks,which in that caſe they haue compelled to be drawne.

Chaſtitie is a vertue much commended in a ſouldier,when vncleaneſſe doth defile both body and ſoule,

and makes a man ſtinke in the noſtrils of God & man, and laieth him open to the malice & ſword of his enemy, for commonly it makes a man effeminate, cowardly, laſie, and full of diſeaſes, & ſurely ſuch who haue vnlawful women ſtil trudging about with thē, or in whom cuſtome hath taken away the ſence of offending in that kind, commonly come to diſhonorable ends.

He is tyed in his entring or inrowling into any company, to take his oath of faithfulneſſe, and ſincere ſeruice to his Prince, Generall and Captaine: to be conformable to the lawes prouided for the aduancement of the intended buſineſſe, and for the cheriſhing of the good therein, and puniſhment of the euill.

He muſt be true-hearted to his Capt. and obey him and the reſt of the officers of the Campe, Towne, or Fort, with great reſpect, for by the very oath which he taketh hee doth binde himſelfe and promiſe to ſerue his Prince, and obey his officers: for the true order of warre is fitly reſembled to true religion ordeined of God, which bindeth the ſouldier to obſerue iuſtice, loyaltie, faith, conſtancie, patience, ſilence, and aboue all, obedience, through the which is eaſily obteined the perfection in armes, and is as a meanes to atchieue great enterpriſes, though neuer ſo difficult: certainly, who wanteth the vertue of obedience and patience, though neuer ſo valiant otherwiſe, yet is he vnworthy of the fame name.

A ſouldier muſt patiently ſuffer the aduerſities and trauailes which do fall out in the courſes and chances of warre: he muſt not be ouer-greedy, nor haſty of his pay, albeit he may ſtand in ſome want thereof, but muſt with a chearfull alacrity ſhew his conſtancy, auoyding

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by al poſſible meanes, rebellions and mutenies, which moſt vpon ſuch pettiſh occaſiones are runne into: by no meanes muſt hee bee a pertaker with ſuch mutiners, for the end of ſuch is ſharpe and ſhamefull death.

If in Skirmiſhes Incounters, or ſurpriſe of towne the enimies be vanquiſhed, let him ſet all his care and diligence in execution of the victorie with his Armes, & not in rifling and ſpoiling for traſh, for ſo he ſhal be accounted an vnruly freebooter, beſide innumerable are the diſorders and miſcheſes which do happen by rauenous Pillagers, many times to the diſhoner of the action, and to the loſſe of their liues, therfore he ſhall purſue the victorie vntil the enimy be wholy ended & the place fully caried and poſſeſſed, the Guards placed, and liberty granted from the chiefe Commander to ſack & ſpoile, wherein by any meanes let him auoid murther and crueltie, and violation of women, for thoſe are odious to God and man, rather in ſuch caſes let him ſhew himſelfe pittiful and mercifull vnto the vanquiſhed, rather defending the ſillie women and Children then procuring their hurt and damage, for in ſo doing it will be right acceptable to God and his Commanders.

Such Armes as he is apointed to ſerue with, whither Musket, Caliuer or Target, let him be very dilligent to vſe all his induſtrie to excell in the vſe of them, for therby he may conſerue his owne life and his fellows, for the which purpoſe he ſhall call vpon his Serjeant and his Corporall to inſtruct him therein, vntill hee come vnto perfection.

He muſt learne the ſeuerall ſounds of the Drumme,

whereby hee may obey that which he is commanded; for the Drum often-times is the voice of the Commander, hee ſhall carefully note and marke the ſignes made by the Captaine and officers, without talking or pratling vnto his next companions: for that is vnbefitting a Souldier, and makes him vncapable to heare what is giuen in command.

In skirmiſhes and incounters he ſhal be reſolute and valiant, for that ſouldier which is timorous and fearfull can neuer bring his heart to any hearty enterpriſe, nor dareth to attempt any hotte, bold, or audacious charge or ſeruice, by reaſon of his cowardly ſpirit and feare.

Hee muſt bee carefull to bee alwayes vigilant and ready, beeing placed for a Centinell, or in the Court of guard, where he ſhall not put of his armes, vntill hee haue leaue from the Captaine: for therein conſiſteth the ſecurity of the Campe, Towne, or Fort.

Hee ſhall doe well to keepe his fidelity vnſpotted to his Prince and Generall, although his ſufferings may bee intolerable and infinite, and ſhall not flye vnto the enemy: for to bee branded with infamie of a traytor is a fowle and odious offenee, and rigourouſly puniſhed among all nations, and neuer yet traitor came to good end; of which we haue examples infinite.

Hee muſt not bee ſhifting from company to company, but ſerue in the company where hee firſt began, and if at any time hee ſhall depart for his preferment, let him demand the good liking of his Captaine, who if hee ſhall denie it him in ſuch a caſe, it ſhall bee imputed no offence in him to appeale vnto the Generall or chiefe officer.

At the ſound of the Drumme, for the ſetting of the watch with his arms being fix and ſeruiceable he ſhall repaire to his colours, and it ſhall be commendable in him by the way to call vpon his Corporall, ſo that all the Squadron meeting together at the Corporals lodging may attend the Corporall vnto the colours, and if he be vnprouided of munition he ſhall acquaint his Corporall therewith, who ſhall ſee him furniſhed.

When the company or ſquadron march to the guard he ſhall hold that order in which he was placed by his Serjeant, marching in a comely and gracefull manner, and being armed at the place of guard he ſhall poſe his armes according vnto the Corporalls direction, and behaue himſelfe in all his actions as befitting a religious Soldier in that holy place of guard,, without doing any act of prophaneſſe, diſorder, or ought els, tending to the pollution of the ſame either in word or deed.

When his Corporall ſhall appoint him forth for Centinell, he ſhall ſhoulder his peice, both ends of his match being alight, and his peice charged, and priming, and bullets in his mouth, there to ſtand with a carefull and waking eye, vntill ſuch time as his Corporall ſhall relieue him, and to let no man paſſe nor come vp to him, but to force him ſtand, and then to call his Corporall.

He muſt harken diligently and looke well about him from his place of Centinell for the approch of any about the Camp, Towne, or Fort, or the dich thereof, or if he heare any noyſe, to call his Corporall to aduertiſe him of the ſame.

He muſt haue a ſpeciall care that he ſleepe not vpon his Centinell, nor ſet his armes out of his hands: for

therein he maketh himselfe subiect for any passenger by to take away his life, beside the generall inconuenience that may come vpon the Camp, Towne or Fort.

His Corporall hauing releiued him and brought him to the guard, he shall do well to read the Lawes and ordinances for the gouernment of the Camp, Towne, or Fort, constituted and preseribed by the Marshall, the better to enable his memory for the exact obseruance of those lawes whereby he shall not only auoyd the trespassing against the same, but also get the reputation of a well ordered and gouerned soldier.

Such gentlemen or others, as are appointed by their Captaine for rounders, and approoued by the Serjeant Major or Captaine of the watch, amongst them those rounders that are appointed to attend the Captaine of the watch on his guard are to receiue their directions from him, as Likewise those of the companies vpon the guards for their order of rounding, according to the time of the night in what hower they shal make their Rounds,

The Rounders from the guard, from the Captaine of the watch, are to visit the Centinells, and Courts of guards, making their rounds vpon the rampart, harkning and listening and looking ouer into the ditches, if they can heare or see, or discouer any troopes, or men neere the town, taking care besides that there be good watch kept both by the Centinells, and vpon the court of guard, and if any noyse or tumult be neere the rampart, they may step downe and informe themselues of it, and bring the trespassers to the next guard, committing them there vntill after the round made they haue acquainted the Capt. of the watch of such disorders.

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The rounds frō the Ports are to round the ſtreets to take in charge that no diſorders, breaking vp, or fiering of houſes of ſ ſtore, or roberies, *magazin*, riors or tumult in Taphouſes, or in the ſtreetes, or in priuat houſes at houres vntimely be committed, and the offenders to bring to the next guard, and to informe the Captaine of the watch; All rounders are to be ſubiect and obedient vnto the Captaine of the watch and his commands during his time of watch.

Two houres before day he muſt be ready in arms with his peice charged & prouided, & a match alight at both ends and bullets in mouth, there to attend the command of the Corporall vntill further directions be giuen, and at the time appoynted for the exerciſe of his armes, he ſhall be tractable and obedient to his officers executing ſuch commands as they ſhall impoſe vpon him, that he may be the better trained and inhabled to offend his enemy, and to defend himſelfe.

He ſhal be carefull to obſerue al words of command, poſtures and actions, according to the order of training publiſhed by the marſhall.

The exerciſe being ended and the priſe won and loſt he ſhall poſe his armes at the court of Guard, and ther giue diligent atendance that he be at no time abſent from his Guard, aboue one houre, without leaue from his Officer, and that not without leaue of his Officer.

The watch being relieued and he free from the guard he is to diſpoſe of the reſt of the time for his owne perticular vſe vntill next morning at the diſcharge of the watch: when at the call of the drumme, he ſhall attend at his corporalls lodging ther to receiue ſuch inſtrument, or toole as the buſines

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of that day ſhall require, from whence he ſhall march to the place of armes or maine court of guard; there to be diſpoſed of by the captaine of the watch for that day ſeruice of the Colonies, in which he ſhall doe his beſt indeauour like a painfull and induſtrious ſeruant of the Colonies to diſcharge his duty for the furtherance of his worke, and incouragment of ſuch who ſhall be the more ſtirred vp by his example of goodnes, to the imitation of the like: and thus doing, he ſhall giue cauſe vnto the Generall, vnto his Captaine, and chiefe officers, to take notice of his painfulneſſe, who may according to his deſert in time giue him aduancement for the ſame.

He ſhall continue at his worke vntill the drumme beate, and that his Captaine, his officers or ouerſeers of the worke, giue order unto a ceſſation for the time, and for the ſame purpoſe attendeth to lead him in, whom he ſhall orderly and comely follow into the Camp, Towne or Fort, by his ſaid Captaine, officer or ouerſeer him meeting, to be conducted vnto the church to heare diuine ſeruice, after which he may repayre to his houſe or lodging to prepare for his dinner, and to repoſe him vntill the drumme ſhall call him forth againe in the afternoone, when ſo (as before) he ſhall accompany his chiefe officer vnto the field, or where els the work lieth, and there to follow his eaſie taſke vntill againe the drumme beat to returne home: at which time according as in the forenoone, he ſhall follow his cheife officer vnto the church to heare diuine ſeruice and after diſpoſe of himſelfe as he ſhall beſt pleaſe, and as his owne buſineſſe ſhall require; with this caution carefully to preſerue the toole or Inſtrument with which

which he wrought to ſerue his turne againe the next day as he will anſwere the contrary vpon the perill preſcribed

Concerning his order of march and carriage in the field when occaſion ſhall preſent it ſelfe, he will eaſily acquire and learne the ſame by experience, prouided that he be carefull to march, ranke, and file, and not ſtraggle, or be diſobedient vnto proclamations of the General for therin conſiſteth the principall part of his duty, vntill when I leaue him with this caueat, that he diligently marke, conſider and remember the orders, which the higher officers do obſerue, in ordering their files and rankes, and ſurueying their ſquadrons of footmen, and to the placing of the great Artillery in the march and ſetled campe, and the plot of the quartering, according to the diſpoſition of the ground where the campe ſhall then be, with the manner of entrenching, placing of Ordinances & Guards for the defence of the ſame, that in the knowledge and execution of theſe duties, the Generall hauing vnderſtanding of his promptitude and diligence may conferre vpon him, and call him vnto place of preferment and commaund.

That there be no neglect found in him, in his marching to the Guard or Field, and that in the ſame he doe not forget or leaue behinde him any peece or parcell of his Armes appointed him by the Marſhall for his owne defence, or offence of the enemie.

A Praier duly said Morning and Euening vpon the Court of Guard, either by the Captaine of the watch himselfe, or by some one of his principall officers.

MErciful Father, and Lord of heauen and earth, we come before thy presence to worship thée in calling vpon thy name, and giuing thankes vnto thée, and though our duties and our verie necessities call vs hereunto: Yet we confesse our hearts to be so dull and vntoward, that vnlesse thou be mercifull to vs to teach vs how to pray, we shall not please thée, nor profit our selues in these duties.

Wée therefore most humbly beseech thée to raise vp our hearts with thy good spirit, and so to dispose vs to praier, that with true feruencie of heart, feeling of our wants, humblenesse of minde, and faith in thy gracious promises, we may present our suites acceptably vnto thée by our Lord and Sauiour Iesus Christ.

And thou our Father of al mercies, that hast called vs vnto thée, heare vs and pitie thy poore seruants, we haue indéed sinned wonderously against thée through our blindnesse of mind, prophanesse of spirit, hardnesse of heart, selfe loue, worldlinesse, carnall lusts, hypocrisie, pride, vanitie, vnthankfulnesse, infidelitie, and other our natiue corruptions, which being bred in vs, and with vs, haue defiled vs euen from the wombe, and vnto this day, and haue broken out as plague sores into innumerable transgressions of all thy holy lawes, (the good waies whereof we haue wilfully declined) & haue many times displeased thée, and our own consciences in chusing those things which thou hast most iustly & seuerely forbidden vs. And besides all this wee haue outlood the gracious time and meanes of our conuersion, or at least not stooped and humbled our selues before thée, as wee ought, although we haue wanted none of those helpes, which thou vouchsafest vnto thy wandering children to fetch them home

home withall, for we haue had together with thy glorious workes, thy word calling vpon vs without, and thy spirit within, and haue bene solicited by promises, by threatnings, by blessings, by chastisings, & by examples, on all hands: And yet our corrupted spirits cannot become wise before thee, to humble themselues, and to take heede as we ought, and wish to do.

Wherefore O Lord God, we do acknowledge thy patience to haue bene infinite and incomparable, in that thou hast bén able to hold thy hands frō reuenging thy self vpō vs thus long, & yet pleasest to hold open the doore of grace, that we might come in vnto thee and be saued.

And now O blessed Lord God, we are desirous to come vnto thée, how wretched soeuer in our selues, yea our very wretchednesse sends vs vnto thée: vnto thée with whō the fatherlesse, and he that hath no helper findeth mercy, we come to thée in thy Sons name not daring to come in our owne: In his name that came for vs, we come to thée, in his mediation whom thou hast sent: In him O Father, in whom thou hast professed thy selfe to be well pleased, we come vnto thée, and doe most humbly beséech thée to pittie vs & to saue vs for thy mercies sake in him.

O Lord our God our sins haue not outbidden that bloud of thy holy Son which speaks for our pardon, nor can they be so infinite, as thou art in thy mercies, & our hearts (O God thou séest them,) our hearts are desirous to haue peace with thée, and war with our lusts, and wish that they could melt before thée, and be dissolued into godly mourning for all that filth that hath gone through them, and defiled them. And our desires are now to serue and please thee, and our purposes to endeuour it more faithfully. we pray thée therefore for the Lord Iesus sake seale vp in our consciences thy gracious pardon of all our sinnes past, and giue vs to féele the consolation of this grace shed abroad in our hearts for our eternall comfort and saluation: and that we may know this perswasion to be of thy spirit, and not of carnall presumption, (blessed God) let those graces of thy spirit, which doe accom-

panie ſaluation, be powred out more plentifully vpon vs, encreaſe in vs all godly knowledge, faith, patience, temperance, meekeneſſe, wiſedome, godlineſſe, loue to thy Saints and ſeruice, zeale of thy glory, iudgement to diſcerne the difference of good & ill, and things preſent which are temporary, and things to come which are eternall

Make vs yet at the laſt wiſe hearted to lay vp our treaſure in heauen, and to ſet our affections more vpon things that are aboue, where Chriſt ſits at thy right hand: And let all the vaine and tranſitory inticements of this poore life, appeare vnto vs as they are, that our hearts may no more be intangled and bewitched with the loue of them.

O Lord, O God, our God, thou haſt dearely bought vs for thine owne ſelfe, giue vs ſo honeſt hearts as may be glad to yeild the poſſeſſion of thine owne. And be thou ſo gracious, as not to take them vp, though we haue deſperately held thee out of them in times paſt, and dwell in vs, and raigne in vs by thy ſpirit, that we may be ſure to raigne with thee in thy glorious kingdome, according to thy promiſe through him that hath purchaſed that inheritance for all that truſt in him.

And ſeeing thou doeſt ſo promiſe theſe graces to vs, as that thou requireſt our induſtrie and diligence in the vſe of ſuch meanes as ſerue thereto (good Lord) let vs not ſo croſſe our praiers for grace, as not to ſeeke that by diligence, which we make ſhew to ſeeke by prayer, leaſt our owne waies condemne vs of hypocriſie. Stirre vs vp therefore (O Lord) to the frequent vſe of prayer, to reading, hearing, and meditating of thy holy word, teach vs to profit by the conuerſation of thy people, and to be profitable in our owne, make vs wiſe to apprehend all opportunities of doing or receiuing ſpirituall good, ſtrengthen vs with grace to obſerue our hearts and waies, to containe them in good order, or to reduce them quickly, let vs neuer thinke any company ſo good as thine, nor any time ſo well ſpent, as that which is in thy ſeruice, and beautifying of thine Image in our ſelues or others.

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Particularly we pray thée open our eies to sée our naturall infirmities, and to discouer the aduantages which Satan gets thereby. And giue vs care to striue most, where we are most assaulted and endamaged.

And thou O God, that hast promised to blesse thine owne ordinances, blesse all things vnto vs, that we may grow in grace & in knowledge, and so may shine as light in this darke world, giuing good example to all men, and may in our time lie downe in peace of a good conscience, embaulmed with a good report, and may leaue thy blessings entailed vnto ours after vs for an inheritance.

These O Father, are our speciall suits, wherein wee beseech thee to set forth the wonderful riches of thy grace towards vs, as for this life, and the things thereof, we craue them of thée so farre as may be for our good, and thy glory, beseeching thée to prouide for vs as vnto this day in mercy. And when thou wilt humble or exalt vs, gouerne vs so long, and so farre in all conditions and changes, as we may cleaue fast vnto thee our God vnchangeably, esteeming thée our portion, & sufficiēt inheritance for euermore. Now what graces we craue for our selues, which are here before thy presence, we humbly begge for all those that belong vnto vs, and that by dutie or promise wee owe our prayers vnto, beseeching thée to be as gracious vnto them, as vnto our own soules, and specially to such of them, as in respect of any present affliction or temptation may be in speciall néede of some more spéedie helpe or comfort from thy mighty hand.

Yea our Lord God we humbly desire to blesse with our prayers the whole Church more specially our nation, and therein the kings Maiestie our Soueraigne, his Quéene and royall seede, with all that be in authoritie vnder him, beseeching thée to follow him and them with those blessings of thy protectiō and direction, which may preserue them safe from the malice of the world, and of Satan, and may yeeld them in their great places faithfull to thée for the good of thy people, and their owne eternall happinesse and honour.

We beseech thee to furnish the Churches with faithfull and fruitfull ministers, and to blesse their liues and labours for those mercifull vses, to which thou hast ordained them, sanctifie thy people O God, and let them not deceiue themselues with a formalitie of religion in stéed of the power thereof, giue them grace to profit both by those fauours, and by those chastisements which thou hast sent successiuely or miredly amongst them. And Lord represse that rage of sinne, and prophanesse in all Christian states which breeds so much Apostacy and defection, threatning the taking away of this light from them: Confound thou O God all the counsel and practises of Satan and his ministers, which are or shall be taken vp against thée, and the kingdome of thy deare sonne. And call in the Iewes together with the fulnesse of the gentiles, that thy name may be glorious in al the world, the daies of iniquity may come to an end, and we with all thine elect people may come to sée thy face in glorie, and be filled with the light thereof for euermore.

And now O Lord of mercie, O Father of the spirits of all flesh, looke in mercie vpon the Gentiles, who yet know thée not, O gracious God be mercifull to vs, and blesse vs, and not vs alone, but let thy waies be knowne vpon earth, & thy sauing health amongst all nations: we praise thée, and we blesse thée: But let the people praise thée O God, yea let all the people praise thée, and let these ends of the world remember themselues and turne to thée the God of their saluation. And seeing thou hast honoured vs to chose vs out to beare thy name vnto the Gentiles: we therefore beséech thee to blesse vs, and this our plantation, which we and our nation haue begun in thy feare, & for thy glory. Wee know O Lord, we haue the diuel & all the gates of hel against vs, but if thou O Lord be on our side, we care not who be against vs. Wherefore vouchsafe to be our God, & let vs be a part and portion of thy people, cõfirme thy couenãt of grace & mercy with vs, which thou hast made to thy Church in Christ Iesus. And seeing Lord the highest end of our plantation here, is to

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ſet vp the ſtandard, & diſplay the banner of Jeſus Chriſt, euē here where ſatans throne is Lord, let our labor be bleſſed in laboring the conuerſiō of the heathē. And becauſe thou vſeſt not to worke ſuch mighty works by vnholy meanes, Lord ſanctifie our ſpirits, & giue vs holy harts, that ſo we may be thy inſtrumēts in this moſt glorious worke: lord inſpire our ſouls with thy grace, kindle in vs zeale of thy glory: fill our harts with thy feare, & our tongues with thy praiſe, furnith vs all from the higheſt to the loweſt with all gifts & graces needful not onely for our ſaluation, but for the diſcharge of our duties in our ſeuerall places, adorne vs with the garments of Juſtice, mercy, loue, pitie, faithfulneſſe, humility, & all vertues, & teach vs to abhor al vice, that our lights may ſo ſhine before theſe heathen, that they may ſée our good works, & ſo be brought to glorifie thée our heauenly Father. And ſeeing Lord we profeſſe our ſelues thy ſeruants, & are about thy worke, Lord bleſſe vs, arme vs againſt difficulties, ſtrength vs againſt all baſe thoughts & temptations, that may make vs loke backe againe. And ſeeing by thy motion & work in our harts, we haue left our warme neſts at home, & put our liues into our hands principally to honour thy name, & aduance the kingdome of thy ſon, Lord giue vs leaue to commit our liues into thy hands: let thy Angels be about vs, & let vs be as Angels of God ſent to this people, And ſo bleſſe vs Lord, & ſo proſper all our procēdings, that the heathen may neuer ſay vnto vs, where is now your God: Their Idols are not ſo good as ſiluer & gold, but lead & copper, & the works of their own hands. But thou Iehouah art our God, & we are ẏ works of thy hands: O then let Dagon fall before thy Arke, let Satan be confounded at thy preſence, & let the heathen ſée it & be aſhamed, that they may ſéeke thy face, for their God is not as our God, thēſelues being Judges. Ariſe therfore O Lord, & let thine enemies be ſcattered, & let them that hate thée flie before thée: As the ſmoke vaniſheth, ſo let Satan & his deluſions come to nought, & as wax melteth before the fire, ſo let wickednes, ſuperſtitiō, ignorance & idolatry periſh at ẏ preſēce of thée our God. And wheras we haue by vndertaking this plantatiō vndergone the reproofs of the

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base world, insomuch as many of our owne brethren laugh vs to scorne. O Lord we pray thee sortifie vs against this temptation: let Sanballat, & Tobias, & Papists & players, & such other Ammonits & Horonits the scum & dregs of the earth, let the mocke such as helpe to build vp the wals of Jerusalem, and they that be filthy, let thē be filthy still, & let such swine still wallow in their mire, but let not ỹ rod of the wicked fal vpō the lot of the righteous, let not them put forth their hands to such vanity, but let them that feare thee, reioyce & be glad in thee, & let them know, that it is thou O Lord, that raignest in England, & vnto the ends of the world. And seeing this work must needs expose vsto many miseries, & dangers of soule & bodie, by land & sea. O Lord we earnestly beseech thee to receiue vs into thy fauour & protection, defend vs from the delusions of the diuel, the malice of the heathē, the invasions of our enemies, & mutinies & dissentions of our own people, knit our hearts altogether in faith & feare of thee, & loue one to another, giue vs patience, wisedome & constancy to goe on through all difficulties & temptations, til this blessed work be accomplished, for the honour of thy name, & glory of the Gospel of Jesus Christ: That when the heathē do know thee to be their God, and Jesus Christ to be their saluation, they may say, blessed be the King & Prince of England, & blessed be the English nation, and blessed for euer be the most high God, possessor of heauen & earth, that sent them amongst vs: And heere O Lord we do vpon the knees of our harts offer thee the sacrifice of praise & thanksgiuing, for that thou hast moued our harts to vndertake the performance of this blessed work, with the hazard of our person, and the hearts of so many hundreds of our nation to assist it with meanes & prouision, and with their holy praiers, Lord looke mercifully vpon them all, and for that portion of their substance which they willingly offer for thy honour & seruice in this action, recompence it to them and theirs, and reward it seuen fold into their bosomes with better blessings: Lord blesse England our sweet native country, saue it from Popery, this land from heathenisme, & both from Atheisme. And Lord heare their praiers for vs, and vs for them, and Christ Jesus our glorious Mediator for vs all. Amen.